



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



B8690.1.10



Harvard College Library

FROM

*The Glasgow*  
*University Library.*

*6 Oct. 1888.*

IV. 2802 Cam  
THE GLASGOW  
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY:

NOTES ON ITS HISTORY, ARRANGEMENTS,  
AND AIMS,

BY  
WILLIAM P. DICKSON, D.D., LL.D.,  
CURATOR OF THE LIBRARY.

NOTICE OF THE EUING COLLECTION OF BIBLES,

BY  
JAMES LYMBURN,  
LIBRARIAN.



GLASGOW:  
JAMES MACLEHOSE & SONS,  
Publishers to the University.  
1888.



THE GLASGOW  
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY:

NOTES ON ITS HISTORY, ARRANGEMENTS,  
AND AIMS,

*Revised* BY  
WILLIAM P. DICKSON, D.D., LL.D.,  
CURATOR OF THE LIBRARY.

NOTICE OF THE EUING COLLECTION OF BIBLES,

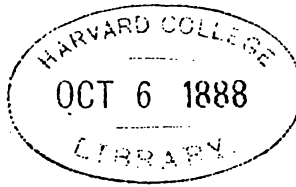
BY  
JAMES LYMBURN,  
LIBRARIAN.



GLASGOW:  
JAMES MACLEHOSE & SONS,  
Publishers to the University.  
1888.

B8690.1.10

~~IV 2802~~



*The University Library.*

## THE GLASGOW UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

THE foundation of the University of Glasgow on the model of that of Bologna in 1451 was almost coincident with the invention of the art of printing, which has furnished the chief helps of that "assiduous study" whereby, in the words of the Papal Bull creating the institution, "the *sciencie margarita* was to be attained." But it was long, probably, before the fruits of the press reached Scotland at all, and long, at any rate, before they were collected in any such number as to form the nucleus of a library.

The first works given to the young institution were manuscript; and only three such donations stand recorded during the earliest stage of its existence. On Nov. 3rd, 1475, John Laing, Bishop of Glasgow gave *Pedagogio Glasguensi* two books for the use of the Regents, viz., one volume (*in pergamino*) containing a text of the Physics and various other treatises of Aristotle, and another (*papirio*) containing *Quaestiones* on most of the treatises embraced in the preceding MS. These are followed by the entry of seven volumes given by Duncan Bunch, formerly principal Regent, containing treatises of Aristotle and his commentators; "item una Biblia in pergamino in parvo volumine litera optima complete

scripta"—no doubt a MS. of the Vulgate, whatever may have been meant by the description of character and size. In 1483, John Brown, formerly a Regent, presented thirteen volumes of essentially the same scholastic and Aristotelian complexion with the preceding. One of these described as *volumen antiquum* raises curiosity as to the age of what was then so designated; but unhappily none of these earlier manuscript donations have survived. Probably they perished during the long period of decay, or rather of practical abeyance, into which the University soon after fell.

It is not till 1577, the date of the *Nova Erectio* by King James VI. which brought new life to the University under the energetic guidance of Andrew Melville, that we meet with the first constituent elements of the library as it now exists; and thenceforward the records supply information, however scanty and imperfect, as to the successive stages of its slow and desultory growth. Its history falls into three periods:--

I. That of donations and small payments on matriculation and graduation, 1577-1709.

II. That of privilege under the Copyright Act, 1709-1836.

III. That of the purchase of selected books by means of the Compensation Fund, 1837-1888.

I. The "Catalogus librorum communis Bibliothecae Collegii Glasguensis, 1578," begins with what was apparently the first printed book received—the gift of the Rector, Andrew Hay: "Biblia sacra Interprete Castalione magno folio excusa Basileae, 1556, per Joannem Oporinum." This is followed by a memorable list of 20 volumes all given by George Buchanan,

“D.N. Regis magister,” including “Eustathii Commentarii in Homerum Graece, in fol., Romae, 1549 (4 voll.), Plutarchi Opera Graece, fol., Basileae, Frobenius, 1542 (2 voll.), Platonis Opera Graece, fol., Basileae, Valderus, 1534,” as well as editions of Demosthenes, Aristophanes, Athanasius, Apollonius Rhodius (1496), Strabo, Euclid, Suidas, and others, eminently reflecting the humanistic culture of their donor. With this “parcell of good Greek books noted with his hand” (as Baillie has expressed it) Buchanan may be said to be the founder of the library on its classical side. The first entry of books bought (*publicis sumtibus empti*) by the Quaestor is dated 1577, and includes the “Opera” of Augustine (8 voll., fol., Paris, 1544), Cicero, and Aristotle, “the hail Actes of Parliament,” and “the Bible of Govan and College,” the latter probably bought for the service of the Church of Govan, the revenues of which were given to the College on condition of Andrew Melville serving the cure. Under the same date, apparently, “Ambrosii Opera” and “Gregorii Romani Opera” are entered as the gift *virii boni Thomae Jakaei* [Jack?]. But the most important donation supplementing that of Buchanan was given by James Boyd, Bishop of Glasgow, who in 1581 bequeathed 48 volumes, chiefly Patristic, along with “Biblia Graece, Venetiis, 1518,” “Erasmi Annotationes in Novum Testamentum,” and one or two works of Melancthon. Five other books are noted as bequeathed but *nondum redditi* by the executors.

In 1582, Peter Blackburn, one of the Regents, “at his departing to Aberdein,” gave “Ane New General Cart stentit upon buirdes sett out be Gerardus Jode, Antverpiae, 1575,” the “Tabulae Vessalii,”

Paris. 1565, and several others. Next to this occurs a second entry of books purchased, embracing, with two treatises on Aristotelian logic, Pagnini "Thesaurus Linguae Sanctae magnus folio magno deauratus," "Stephani Thesaurus," 4 voll. (bought from the heirs of "Andrew Polwart"), and "Sleidanus de Statu Religionis." In 1586 Archibald Crawford, rector of the University, "in monumentum τῆς φιλομουσίας," presented Sebastian Munster's "Biblia Hebraica," 2 vols. large folio, and "Platonis Opera omnia Latina;" and in 1590 Mark Jameson, vicar of Kilspendy, gave the following volumes on Medicine and Materia Medica, forming, with Vesalius, the beginning of the library on its medical side:—"Practica Jo. Michaelis Savonarolae et Chirurgia M. Petri de Largelata; Mesuae cum Expositione Mondini super Canones Universales; Jo. Mesuae Damasceni de Re Medica; D. Vitalis de Furno pro conservanda Sanitate; Commentarii Stirpium Fuchsio medico auctore; Antonii Musae Brasavoli Examen omnium Simplicium."

The next thirty years show a number of small gifts left by young men at laureation in token of gratitude, and exhibiting considerable variety of tastes and pursuits. Some of these have an entry of the prices which had been paid for them (in Scots money). These include "Mercatoris Atlas Major, emptus 42 libr.,"\* Magini Geographia Vetus et Nova, Cambdeni Britannia postremae editionis, Biblia magna Hebraica et Chaldaica editionis Buxtorfianæ emptus 60 lib.; Mahometis Alcoranum cum Refutat.; Laurentii Anatomia; Gesneri volum. 3<sup>ia</sup> de Animalibus (empt. 30 lib.); Thuani Histor. lib. 80

\* One pound Scots = 1/8.

(empt. 18 lib.);” and “Arithmeticae diversorum Vesticii, Salignaci, Record, etc.,” while Archibald Johnston, “laurea donandus,” presents 19 volumes, chiefly of scholastic logic and metaphysics.

In 1619 the Rev. John Howeson (Huesonus), minister of Cambuslang, bequeathed his books characterized as “ipsa vetustate notabiles,” whether this be meant as a compliment or not. There are 116 volumes, consisting almost wholly of exegetical and controversial theology, but including the “Regiam Majestatem, Plinii Natur. Histor. cura Dallechamp,” marked “liber novi pretii 12 lib., Johan Wieri de Praestigiis Daemonum, Pet. Thyraei de Daemoniacis, Historia Magica, Historia Tragica de Divinis Judiciis in Impios, Theatre of God’s Judgements by Thos. Baird, Barachs [*sic*] Methode of Physique, Wigon’s Chirurgie, Havin of Health, 4to.” The list concludes with the curious addition: “cum librorum ab ipso scriptorum et praelo destinatum numerosa farragine.” Posterity has not been allowed to judge how far this somewhat contemptuous description of the donor’s own writings was deserved.

In the same year Alexander Boyd, “collega noster,” bequeathed 60 volumes of theological books chiefly exegetical and polemic, “exceeding,” it is gratefully added, “the value of 500 merks.”\* A few years later James Law, Bishop of Glasgow, bequeathed—what was probably the most valuable gift thus far received—150 volumes, chiefly Patristic and polemical, along with “Biblia Regia Philippi Hispaniarum Regis cum Tractatibus in octo voluminibus” (the Antwerp Polyglot) and “the Old Testament in English translated by the College of

\* The merk = 1/1½.

Dowey, in two volumes"; while William Struthers, minister at Edinburgh, bequeathed upwards of 40 volumes, mainly theological, all—it is significantly added—in folio; and in 1637 Zachary Boyd, minister of the Barony, one of the greatest benefactors of the University, "dotes and gives his books that he shall happen to have at his decease," naming a few of them (including "two English Bibles, one of Andrew Hart's impression, the other printed at London").

During the troubled times of the Civil War and the Commonwealth, there is hardly a trace of any further donations to the library; but an interesting record comes in in the form of "the Quaestor's Book," showing the receipts and expenditure of that official (the regents or professors taking the office in turn for a term of two or three years each) from 1632 to 1740, and containing in many cases lists of the books bought and of the sources from which they were obtained. Purchases are entered from widows disposing of their "umquwhile husbands'" books, others as bought at auctions, others as procured by Regents or merchants visiting Edinburgh or London; and in particular there is a long list of books bought by the Principal at London in 1654.\* Many of the books bought from 1632 onward were acquired in Holland by a cousin of Robert Baillie, William Spang, who was minister at Campvere. They are

\* Other curious entries occur at intervals. A fine is entered as from "Quintin Kennedy, delinquent." Under 1651 Quaestor John Young states that, his study door having been broken up, towards 340 merks were stolen. In Mr. Wodrow's account for 1700 appears the item: "by a calfe with two heads, £6 6s. [Scots];" and in 1703 "by bad or light money returned these five years, £16 1s." In 1707 there is a charge for 13 letters to and from Dr. Johnston concerning the *Scriptores Byzantini*; and there is an entry for the latter as costing £375 [Scots].

largely works relative to the theological controversies of the time, but there are not a few betokening wider sympathies. Most of these books were doubtless procured at the suggestion of Baillie, and his Letters have frequent references to his needs and wishes in this respect.

Baillie, who was in close relations with the College, even when minister at Irvine, as well as subsequently when he became Professor of Divinity (1642) and Principal (1661), gives, in his quaint gossiping correspondence, numerous tokens of his interest in libraries and books. In 1639 he instructs an agent, on his way to London, to go to Cambridge and Oxford: "Visit their fair Bibliothecks and manuscripts." "Bodley's Librairie, view it well." He asks him to send prices from London: "Send me the prices, when you have tryed in two or three diverse shoppes, of Augustine, Jerome, Bernard, Ambrose, Chrysostome, both Saville and Frontoduce, Gregorie the Great, in the best edition; Bibliotheca Patrum, in 8 tomes, six great volumes, not the last rable of fyfteen tomes; Baronius, six volumes, also the last edition, ten volumes; Thuan's Storie, the last edition, four or fyve volumes." In 1644, he writes to David Dickson from London: "If the College have a mind to these or any other books, I shall be carefull to gett them; but as yet I have not a scrape for any such end; and now, if they wryte for any when my monies are spent, they must send me up from Robert English, or some other, a note to be answered in their name in so much money as they have a mind to spend;" and in 1645 to the Principal, Dr. Strang: "If you have a mind for books, send me word of particulars. Tanner, a late Jesuit's four volumes on [St.] Thomas is lyked here; also Buckstorfie's great Rabbinic dictionary at 33s.; the late edition of Atlas, vol. 4, seems needfull for your Librarie; some good Herball, as that of Parkinson, better than Gerard's, or what you please else." On 7th August, 1646, he writes from London: "I have seen the Paris Bible" [Le Jay's Polyglot]; "it's fifty pound pryce." And under 7th August, he writes to Mr. Crawford with quaint enthusiasm: "The occasion of my calling to you at this tyme is my desyre to know the condition of that excellent book, the best to me that ever was printed, Dr. Walton's Polyglott Bible; we have so much here of three copies as is printed. What is this Dr. Walton for a man? Where bred? and of what condition? When I was there, there was no such name heard of."

But Baillie's directions are most frequently given to Spang. 4th Oct, 1637: "Send me no books unbound; I wish all in leather; but frae it cannot be, it's better to have them in your parchement than to be fasched and extorted with James Sanders in

Glasgow." 5th April, 1638: "I have made all the Colledge write to you for a *Rituale Romanum*, *Missale*, *Breviarium*, and *Pontificale*; I pray you, because I have present use of them, fail not to purchase them fair and lately printed, for we have old Sarum." "Ye forget continuallie to send to the Colledge (or to myself, if they refuse), the last two three years *Mercurie Françoes*." In 1643: "I wish you [would] send to the 'Colledge Voetius' Theses and all that comes from that man or your divines there." 27th Dec., 1644: "As to Gomarus and Rivet, I wrote to the College to receive them. Rivet, I have it all before in parcels. I thank you that at last you have sent me my account, yet you must close it, for I understand not guilders and stivers." He several times repeats the request that he may know "what English money he is resting." 12th May, 1662: "The rest you sent us were without catalogue or price, but it is good you keep besyde you an account of all such things. Send me with your next an account of all the Colledge is due; but be entreated to be only in English money which we understand." The prices are frequently given at this time by the Quaestor's book in Dutch currency, with or without the Scotch equivalent. 13th Oct., 1647: "If the auctions of schollars books there be as I hear, I think you might provide not only yourselves but your friends with store of good and cheap books." Spang, on the other hand, writes under the name of Anderson to Baillie, 7th March, 1649: "I do send you for the Colledge all of Amiraud's that I could gett; *Linschotani Itinerarium Indiae Orientalis in folio*, *Amstelodamensium Historia Pontani*, both rare books fit for Bibliotheks." By his will in 1662 he left to the College "Aristotle's workes in Greek and Latin, two volumes; item Buxtouris Dictionary; item Lucian's Workes in Greek and Latin in folio, ane volum."

But notwithstanding this personal diligence on the part of Baillie and the zeal which led him in his Overtures respecting the College of Glasgow to hope that "the Public Librarie would at last be put in such ane order that it would be of service, the old promised contribution for it would be sought in, and a new one from voluntar offerers acquired that a stock might be had for its yeirly advancement," the Visitors in 1664 report as to the condition of the Library that "they found the samen but verie small for ane Universitie and haveing no considerable ways to better the samen by the Universities awen care."

Hardly any donations are recorded for the period between the Restoration and the Revolution excepting that given about 1670 by Mr. John Snell of Uffeton, the founder of the well-known scholarships at Balliol, which link Glasgow with Oxford. This gift included Walton's Polyglot, 8 vols., Poole's Synopsis Criticorum, 5 vols., and Atlas Blaviana, vol. II. Principal Fall in his "Narrative" under 1688 says, "Before I went, [to London] I had got home from Paris the collection of all the Roman authors of that famous edition printed for the Dauphin of France, and are now in the Librarie and an ornament to it." In 1692 and the next few years there is a marked increase in the number and variety of the gifts. These come from such as Sir John Maxwell of Pollok (Gale's *Anglia Sacra* and *Scriptores Britannici*), Principals Fall, Dunlop, and Stirling, William Carstairs, Archdeacon Nicholson, Professors Wodrow, Tran, Boyd, Law, Knibloe, George Sinclair (his own works), William Jameson, who, though blind, was for his special attainments made Lecturer on history (several of his own books), Gershom Carmichael, William Forbes, John Johnston, Andrew Rosse, Professor of Humanity ("Livii Histor., 1498, editio vetusta"), Mr. Robert Wodrow, minister at Eastwood, "when he laid down the charge of Librarie keeper," and many others—ministers, advocates and writers, "apothecary-chirurgeons," merchants, booksellers, and students. In 1693 David Campbell, bookseller at Boston, N.E., gave Eliot's "Indian Grammar in 4to, Cambridge, 1666, item the whole Bible in the Indian language, with the Psalms of David": and about 1698 ". . . Maine, relict to Robert Burns, junior, merchant in Glasgow,"

gave Eliot's "Indian American Translation of the Bible," Camb., N.E., 1663. The library thus possesses complete the successive issues of this much coveted but now well nigh sealed book. In 1698, Alexander, Earl of Eglinton, gave another copy of Walton's Polyglot. In 1704, Increase Mather, minister in Boston, N.E., sent several of his own works: while John Walkinshaw of Barrowfield gave "Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique, par M. Louis Morery," 4 vols. folio, and Queen Anne presented Rymer's Foedera, 11 vols., 1704-10, which a minute of Faculty of 1723 appoints to be supplemented by the purchase of the 6 last volumes, "at the rate of £40 sterling, if they cannot be gott cheaper." The books added during the latter portion of this first period were largely professional, most of them probably theological, and many of them foreign; but there was as yet little representation of English literature proper. This defect was now to be partially remedied.

II. The library had been thus far augmented mainly by private gifts, and by such books as the small payments made by the students supplied the means of purchasing; but a new period began with the passing of the Copyright Act in 1709, under which the library was entitled to be furnished with a copy of each work entered at Stationers' Hall.\* The first entry relating to the new order of things

\* This Act provides "That nine copies of each book upon the best paper after April 10, 1710, shall be delivered to the warehouse-keeper of the Company of Stationers . . . which said keeper is duly required ten days after demand by the keepers of the respective libraries to deliver for the use of the said libraries." By a subsequent statute passed in 1814 the "best paper" was changed to common paper, the compulsory delivery without demand to delivery only on demand; and in editions other than the first, if the new matter was delivered separately, it was not necessary to give the whole work.

appears in the Quaestor's book in 1711, "for binding of new books got by Act of Parliament," and a second occurs in 1712, "to money paid to the person who collected and sent the books got by Act of Parliament, £72 [Scots]." There is frequent reference in the accounts to the expenses of collection, carriage and binding incident to the privilege (for the books were in reality only to be had on application, and were often supplied in sheets);\* and latterly lists of the transmissions were entered in a special record. But it is difficult to estimate the extent to which advantage was taken of the privilege. There is little reason to believe, as we shall subsequently see, that the University reaped anything like the full benefit which it was doubtless intended to confer. In 1715 the University, in an agreement with Donald Govan, merchant in Glasgow, as to a printing press for the University, required him to procure a copy for the library of each book printed by it; but in 1743, when the celebrated Robert Foulis was allowed to call himself printer to the University, and presented a catalogue of the books he had for sale, gratis copies were not asked of the works which he himself issued.

\* In 1754, *e.g.*, "the books from Stationers' Hall are to be examined to see what is proper to be bound," and in 1790, "The Faculty finding the expenses of binding the whole books from Stationers' Hall amount to a very considerable sum, and that some of them are not worth the binding, do appoint the Quaestor and Librarian to select such books as are worthy of that expense."

In 1768 the Quaestor represents that from "not having an agent in London the Stationers' Hall books are not sent regularly; and it was agreed that a factor should be appointed, to be paid for his trouble, the books to be sent down at least once a year." In 1774 John Murray, bookseller in London, is so appointed, "to receive one guinea annually for his trouble!" In 1781 the Quaestor is directed to pay to him on account of books so sent £6 18s.

It is at least a remarkable coincidence that the number of individual donations of books during the eighteenth century is by no means large, although, as we shall see, several sums of money were given. The most important gift of books between the commencement and the cessation of the copyright privilege (1709-1836) was that of the library of the well-known Robert Simson, Professor of Mathematics, 1711-1760, "the restorer of Euclid," who bequeathed a valuable collection of 900 volumes, specially rich in his own department of geometry, to be kept apart and administered under special regulations. In 1777 Lieut.-Colonel Archibald Patoun, Chief Engineer at Plymouth, directed that his books should be sent to Glasgow, so that the Professors and Librarian might choose such as they desired to add to the library. The result was an accession of upwards of 300 volumes, relating chiefly to mathematics and engineering. In 1797 Dr. Thomas Reid, Professor of Moral Philosophy, having desired that such books of his as were not in the library should be presented to it, upwards of 60 volumes, chiefly of French belles lettres, were selected. Among the gifts of this period may be noted Leupold's *Theatrum Machinarum*, 8 vols., in 1753, by the Duke of Argyll; *Antichita di Ercolano* in 1764 by the King of Naples; the Harleian Library Catalogue in 1764 by the British Museum; a large paper copy of Dr. Harvey's works in 1769 by Dr. William Hunter (to whom in 1772 the University made a present of books, for which Mr. Foulis was paid £22 19s.); the *Ionian Antiquities* in 1770 by the Duke of Buccleuch; the *Journals of Parliament* by the King in 1772 (for binding which £10 5s. 6d. was paid); and the collection of en-

gravings of the two Piranesi, by the Marquis of Graham, Chancellor, in 1788, which was bound by A. Foulis in 17 volumes, at the cost of £26 16s. The books purchased throughout this period seem to have been either largely foreign, especially the Transactions of Foreign Academies, or such earlier books as were required to supply deficiencies. In 1733 "in regard Mr. Lowdoun has commissioned a good many books to be bought at the auction of Mr. Le Clerk's books at Amsterdam, which cannot be got anywhere else," the Senate direct that the bills drawn be paid. At times the expenditure seems to have been in excess of the means to meet it. The Committee was directed in 1768 to bring in a statement as to the debts owing by the library and a scheme for paying the same, and in 1774 to consider the contributions to the library and to report; while in 1784 it was resolved that "measures be taken to reduce the expenditure on the publick library." The entries in the Quaestor's book under 1728-30 are mainly medical and physical; those under 1740-44 mainly mathematical. The minutes of the Curators repeatedly touch on the importance of Foreign Memoirs: and the rules of 1820 direct "that the money got from the students be employed first and principally in making up the deficiencies in the Memoirs of Foreign Academies, which ought to form a part of every university library, and which belong to all departments of science; and, secondly, that the sums paid by students in different faculties be applied to the purchase of books in these departments, the largest expenditure being on those which are most expensive and where there is most deficiency." It was also directed that £1000 should be

expended immediately on supplying defects. Many of the books entered as bought between 1783 and 1815 seem such as should have been delivered under the Copyright privilege.

The working of the privilege was in reality far from satisfactory. The library freely obtained its share of the works of fiction, juvenile literature, fugitive poetry, and music that were issued yearly from the press ; but the books were procured with ease in the inverse ratio of their value, and continuations, periodicals, and works with expensive plates, especially if issued in parts, were either not procured at all, or supplied imperfectly. Dr. McGill, Professor of Divinity, was doubtless correct when he stated in his evidence before the Commission of 1826 : "The Stationers' Hall privilege is not at all effective ; we get very few valuable books comparatively, we get a great many idle books " (whatever he may have included under this term), "and it is very expensive to bind them." He conceived the library not to be properly endowed, and thought that a grant of £100 would be well bestowed : he had, at the same time, peculiar views as to the selection of books, which help to account for the modesty of his claim.

It was, therefore, with great advantage to the library, as well as with no small relief to publishers, especially of expensive books of limited impression, that the privilege was commuted under the Copyright Act of 1836 into a fixed money payment from the Consolidated Fund.\* The amount to be paid

\* It may be interesting to insert here a letter from the late Earl of Derby, when he was Lord Rector, to Principal Macfarlan, with reference to important suggestions made by the students as to the working

was adjusted according to the estimated value of the books procured on an average of the three preceding years ; and whether it was due to the University's having more fully exercised its right of demand and

of the Copyright privilege, which, if acted on at an earlier date, might have been very beneficial to the interests of the library.

KNOWSLEY, *January 25th*, 1835.

DEAR SIR,—During my stay at Glasgow, I had presented to me, on the part of a considerable number of the students, a memorial on the subject of which I had a short conversation with you on the morning of my departure, and which the dissolution of Parliament has caused me to postpone bringing more regularly under your notice. I am bound to say that the Memorialists expressed, both verbally and in their memorial, the most entire confidence that their representations would be taken fairly into consideration by the Senate, and unless strong objections existed, carried into effect with such alterations as might be deemed requisite. These representations relate to the condition of the Public Library of the University, and to the Class Libraries. With regard to the first of these, the students complain that from the negligence of the library agent in London, and other causes, the Public Library has been defrauded in many instances of its right to a copy of every work published in Great Britain and entered in Stationers' Hall ; and that it is also lamentably deficient in works of theological, medical, and physical science which are constantly issuing from the presses of France and Germany. For the remedy of the first of these inconveniences (which I think you admitted to me in our conversation on the subject to be not exaggerated) they suggest that in future the agent should be paid, not by salary, but by a small percentage on the value of works actually furnished through his means : and though I am aware that even this system, if adopted, could not entirely remove the evil complained of, yet it appears to me calculated to do good, and more especially to procure a more regular supply of the more valuable works, which, of course, are those which the agent has to encounter the greatest opposition in obtaining. For the better supply of foreign works they suggest that the curators of the Library should be authorized annually to realize a sum of money by the sale of works of no public benefit to the students, and especially of the large stock of novels and romances, which they are prohibited, by a regulation, the propriety of which they admit, from borrowing : or, if the Library Committee cannot be authorized to sell these works, that they should at least save, for the purchase of more useful works, the money now annually expended in binding them. I confess that to me these suggestions

collection, or to the prescience of the Curators, who, foreseeing the probability of a new arrangement made the most of their opportunity by binding and placing on the shelves a larger quantity of the material supplied in sheets, the sum assigned to Glasgow

appear judicious and reasonable, and I should be glad if the Senate could meet the wishes of the students by acceding to them.

They farther represent the defective state of the Class Libraries : they attribute it to the want of a proper superintendence, and they express their opinion that a great improvement would take place in the management, if the privilege were extended to the other classes, which is now enjoyed by the students of Theology, of electing with the sanction of the Professor, a committee from their own body to manage the funds and select suitable publications. I know not how far it might be found practicable to act on this suggestion in all cases : perhaps an experiment might be made in any classes of which the Professors believed that it could be successfully made, and the result of these experiments might guide the future decision of the Senate. I think you mentioned to me that some difficulty might arise from the circumstance that the proportion of the individual subscriptions applied to the Class Libraries is not the same in all classes, nor at all times. I know not what the opinion of the students might be ; but I own that mine is clear, if this proportion be not fixed, but be a matter of regulation, that regulation should remain with the Senate, and should not be transferred to the students : and it does not appear to me that the questions of the *management* of the funds, and of their *amount*, need or ought to be confounded together.

I have stated the nature of the representation made to me, and the remedies proposed by the students ; they appear rational and temperate, and I therefore do not hesitate to request you to take an opportunity of bringing them under the consideration of the Senate. At the same time, I am so well aware how much better that body must be informed, than I can be, of the details of these arrangements, and so satisfied of their readiness to listen to any well founded complaint that I do not pretend to urge upon them a compliance with anything which they do not deem for the advantage of the College and of the students themselves. You will much oblige me by letting me know the view they are inclined to take of the question. . . .—I have the honour to be, my dear sir, faithfully yours,

(Signed) STANLEY.

The Rev. the Principal.

was £707\*, as against £630 to St. Andrews, £575 to Edinburgh, and £320 to Aberdeen.

III. During the fifty years since the new system of selection and purchase was introduced, the library has received nearly two-thirds of its present contents, including almost all that it possesses of modern Continental literature and science. Before 1835, it contained nothing of the works of Schiller or Goethe, except one or two minor pieces in English translations. Books were now purchased by the Library Committee upon the recommendation or suggestion of the several professors, to whom schedules were periodically sent out for this purpose, while a book was kept in the library for the entry of such works, old or new, as should be suggested for purchase by other readers. The result has been a great addition to the resources of the library in all departments, although the sum at the disposal of the Committee annually has been far from adequate to meet the demands made upon it, and its distribution over the several departments has not always been in due proportion to their needs. As a matter of fact, owing probably to various circumstances, the several professors have not all or always availed themselves of the privilege of sending in lists; and the lists

\* According to the return, based on the Librarian's lists of books received, the amount claimed was greater.

From 1st July, 1833, to 30th June, 1834, the value was	£1030	17	9
"          1834,          "          1835,          "	835	18	10
"          1835,          "          1836,          "	783	17	9
	<hr/>		
	£2650	14	4
Expenses incurred during same period, - - -	222	3	4
	<hr/>		
	£2428	11	0
Annual compensation due, one-third, - - -	809	10	4

actually sent have varied greatly in the number, importance, and cost of the books suggested, for, while some content themselves with ordering one or two books at rare intervals, others rarely fail to send in a long list of their *desiderata*. The abeyance of a professor's action necessarily places his department at a disadvantage, while it leaves more money available to meet the claims advanced by the zeal of others who allow hardly a pamphlet to escape their vigilance. And, although other readers and the Librarian may make some effort to fill up the more obvious gaps, it is not surprising that important books should be found wanting—even when asked for by the professor himself to whose province they pertain. Apart from current literature, something has been done by individual professors and others towards making up conspicuous defects of the library; but the urgent prior necessity of getting the catalogues into such order as would prevent the purchase,—at one time frequent—of duplicates has delayed till now any systematic attempt to remedy these deficiencies, which can only indeed be effectively done when larger resources are placed at the disposal of the Committee.

Apart from purchase, the library has been enriched during this period by numerous donations of works, many of them of much value and importance, from the British Museum and the Public Departments in this country, the colonies, and the United States; from other universities and libraries, societies and scientific institutions at home and abroad, as well as from authors and other individual givers. These cannot here be noticed in detail, but have been regularly of late years acknowledged in the University

Calendar, as well as, of course, individually to the donors.

It has also received by gift several Collections of importance.

1. The Smith Collection, bequeathed about 1847 by Mr. John Smith of Cruthersland, bookseller in Glasgow, founder and secretary of the Maitland Club, numbering about 350 volumes. It contains a set of the publications of the Percy Society and Abbotsford Club, and other club books; but its chief feature is a unique collection of Glasgow pamphlets bound in 118 volumes, and embracing much that is rare and curious. Of this collection there is a MS. catalogue, but its contents have not yet been printed, as it seemed necessary before doing so to redistribute and rebind the pamphlets. These are at present arranged in the chronological order of years, which would necessitate the preparation and printing of say twenty separate titles for as many annual reports, *e.g.*, of the Royal Lunatic Asylum, or of the Sailors' Home. The books are to be kept in a separate department, and are never on any pretext to be carried beyond the walls.

2. The Walker-Arnott Collection of works on Botany, which, along with an extensive herbarium and a large collection of Diatomaceae, was purchased from the representatives of George A. Walker-Arnott, LL.D., Professor of Botany, for the sum of £700, nearly half of which was provided by private subscription (on an appeal signed by Professor Cowan and myself) on condition of the remainder being supplied from the University funds. It contains—besides about 70 volumes attached to the Herbarium—970 volumes, a good many of which were

incorporated with the collection in lieu of other works belonging to it which were sold as duplicates of books already present in the General Library.

3. The Euing General Collection, so named to distinguish it from the special collection of Bibles bequeathed to the University by the same donor. In 1874 Mr. William Euing, underwriter in Glasgow, a well known citizen distinguished by his enlightened liberality in many ways, left to the library his general collection of books (other than a large collection of music which he gave to Anderson's College, where he had founded a Lectureship in Music), giving power to sell duplicates and to purchase with the proceeds other works to be added to the collection. It embraces more than 10,000 vols., many of them rare and valuable, including early editions of the classics (many before 1500), numerous specimens of the Aldine, Stephanic, Elzevir, Baskerville, Barbou, Foulis, Didot, and Bodoni presses ; a large collection of ballads and minor poetry, along with a set of broadsides from the time of Queen Elizabeth, which cost him £350 ; Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps' Shakespeare, with India proofs ; Ashbee's lithographed facsimiles of the separate Plays (43 out of the 48 vols.) ; many of the reprints issued in very limited number by Halliwell and Collier ; upwards of 40 editions of Thomas à Kempis ; first editions of Shakespeare, Spenser, and Milton ; about 70 volumes treating of epitaphs ; and a considerable collection of books printed in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen. It also contains numerous works in bibliography (including large-paper copies of the chief books of Dibdin), archæology, the fine arts, and ceramics. A short

notice of Mr. Euing and his collection was communicated by me to the Royal Society of Edinburgh (Proceedings, viii. p. 491 ff.)

4. The Euing Collection of Bibles, portions of Scripture, and Hymns, which, in accordance with the testator's directions, is kept by itself and placed in cases provided for it in the University Court-room. Of this collection a separate notice, specifying its chief features of interest, which has been prepared with much care by the Librarian, is subjoined.

5. The Hamilton Collection, acquired in 1878 from the representatives of the late Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Logic in the University of Edinburgh, and in early life a Snell Exhibitioner from this University at Oxford. Professor Veitch, on learning that the library of his illustrious teacher and friend was about to be sold, desired to have it preserved entire and to secure it for the University. Accordingly he, along with Anderson Kirkwood, LL.D., brought the matter before some of the leading citizens of Glasgow, with the result that he received from twenty subscribers £2,000, to be expended on the purchase of the collection and its removal to Glasgow. It contains about 8,000 volumes, consisting largely, as might be expected, of treatises on logic and other branches of philosophy, but embracing also a considerable representation of other subjects. There is a large collection of editions of Aristotle and of the Aristotelian commentators, as well as of the French metaphysicians, and of Kant and his successors, with the exception of the Hegelian school, which is conspicuous by its absence. There are also numerous works on the history of philosophy, of education, and of schools

and universities, on grammar and rhetoric, and on history, along with a great variety of modern Latin compositions, especially in verse, of academic dissertations, proverbs, and a very large number of the books known as *Ana* and what Hamilton preferred to call *Acute dicta*. Almost all of the books bear marks of having passed through Sir William's hands, particularly of his frequent habit of drawing his pen through certain words which he wished to emphasize, somewhat after a fashion found (as Dr. James Bonar tells me) in Domesday Book. Many of them are annotated at intervals, and present on the fly-leaf brief jottings as to the author, the work, or the particular copy of it, and sententious verdicts as to its value, such as "*liber aureus*," "*nihili*," and the like.\* The library is kept in a room by itself, and the books are reserved for consultation by students of philosophy under special regulations.

6. A gift of about 800 volumes of miscellaneous literature was contributed by Mrs. Eck from the library of her late husband, F. A. Eck, Esq.

7. The Musical Library of the late Mr. Thomas L. Stillie, well known as a musical connoisseur and critic in Glasgow, bequeathed by him in 1884, numbering about 760 volumes. It contains the works of the chief composers, many of them in score; and an extensive series of modern operatic compositions, Continental and English.

8. A. J. N. Connel, M.D., of The Lilies, Bucks, presented, through Professor Veitch, a unique volume containing original water-colour drawings,

\* For a fuller account of these matters and of the library generally, see Professor Veitch's "Life of Sir William Hamilton." A list of the subscribers for its purchase appears in the Calendar for 1879-80.

entitled “*Novæ Picturæ monumenta ex vrbis rvinis ad veterem elegantiam expressa in Bibliotheca eminentissimi Cardinalis Maximi anno MDCLXXIV.*”

9. Donations of considerable value, though less extensive, have been received in late years of books on engineering from the representatives of the late Professors Lewis Gordon and Macquorn Rankine; on mining from the library of the late Alexander Macdonald, M.P.; in religious literature, from Mrs. Black, widow of the late William Black, D.D., minister of the Barony; while there have been acquired, partly by presentation, partly by purchase after valuation, selected works on Oriental literature from the library of the late Professor Weir, and on anatomy and physiology from that of the late Professor Allen Thomson. Special mention should also be made of the series of Scottish “Family Histories” prepared by William Fraser, C.B., of which the library possesses—through the liberality of the late or present heads of the several families—an almost complete set.

It is impossible here to attempt any indication of the variety or value of the contents of the Library, or of the more specially important and interesting of its possessions. Its extent and its character as a *general* collection must preclude a special mention which would be misleading, and which is the less necessary, as the classified catalogues, so far as they go, now suffice to show at a glance what its contents in most departments are, as well as, unhappily, to suggest to the expert its manifold shortcomings.

CLASS-LIBRARIES.—The system of having separate libraries in connection with special classes or Faculties

seems to have been introduced about 1725, when it was resolved "that for the encouragement of students in the Humanity class, particularly in the furnishing them with the use of books proper for them, and which cannot be easily had in this place, the Faculty allows a soume, not exceeding twenty-five pounds sterling, belonging to the Library to be applyed for the said use," and "that the books to be purchased in the first place be a competent number of Ciceros and Livies at the easiest prices, and of the ordinary editions, and that twenty-two pounds sterling be employed upon these books." The books were to be kept in a press by themselves under the custody of the Library-keeper, and lent out by him to students having "the Professor of Humanity's warrant," upon the conditions, that the borrower should on receiving the book consign the price of it; that the warrant for the loan should not exceed the space of a month, but should be renewable for a like term upon the books being "brought back to the Library-keeper that he may view them to see if they be spoiled;" and that the borrower should "pay for a loan for every month the fortieth part of the price of the book." Similar small libraries were constituted for the other Arts classes, as well as in connection with those of Anatomy and Medicine. Considerable difficulties were experienced in connection with their management. While Professor Mylne, in his evidence before the Commission in 1827, thought them valuable and manageable, particularly in his department, Professor Walker disapproved of them because of the difficulty of keeping the books and taking charge of them; and, soon apparently after the introduction of the Compensation Fund, it

was deemed expedient to supersede these special arrangements and to merge the contents of the class-libraries partly in the General University Library, partly in the Reading-room formed about this time. Latterly 3/ out of the 7/ paid by each student was appropriated to the class-libraries.

The only one now retaining a separate existence is the Theological Library, which appears to have been begun about 1744, the date of the earliest recorded donation to it. This is subsequently termed in the catalogues of it "the private collection belonging to the cives and students of the Divinity Hall." It is administered apart from the general library by a committee of students of Divinity chosen by their fellow students with the approbation of the professor; is maintained by a payment of 7/ for each student of Divinity from the Matriculation Fund and 2/6 annually from each reader, and contains about 7,000 volumes, including a considerable donation of books from Principal Leechman (1786), and some books of French belles lettres from Professor Cumin (1814). It has suffered much from loss of books and other difficulties incident to its administration; and there can be little doubt that if due provision were made for the rights of the students interested, it would be more conveniently and efficiently worked in connection with the general library.

READING-ROOM.—The celebrated Thomas Campbell when Rector of the University seems to have suggested the Reading-room, for in his evidence in 1827, he "conceived that a reading-room would be of great advantage," and stated that "at the German Universities the library rooms were constantly half

filled with students." In 1833 the Senate resolved that additional accommodation for consulting books in the library be provided. A room in the library surrounded with books was partially applied to the purpose of a reading-room, and furnished with a special collection reserved for the use of the readers and obtained partly from the aggregation of the class-libraries, partly by the purchase of suitable books. It is now accommodated in a separate room, and contains about 2,200 volumes, the older elements having been gradually withdrawn as they passed out of demand, and replaced by more recent works in the several departments. A great benefit was conferred on the students a few years ago by Alex. B. M'Grigor, LL.D., who provided at his own expense a large number of works of reference recommended by the Professors in their respective departments for the use of the Reading-room.

To obviate disorders and abuses at one time frequent in connection with the Reading-room, it is placed under rules designed to protect readers using the room for its legitimate purpose from being disturbed. Those who wish to use it subscribe a declaration of their desire to do so in accordance with the Rules. The tables, though not the individual seats, are numbered, and each reader receives on entrance a tally entitling him to sit at a particular table, to be returned by him on leaving the room. This simple arrangement for preventing crowding and conversation is appreciated and loyally observed by the great majority of the students frequenting the room, whose worst enemies are those in their own ranks who occasionally forget the consideration due to the rights of others.

MSS.—The library possesses about 300 volumes of manuscripts. Three of these are Latin Bibles. A few are classical or patristic, but hardly any of a date earlier than the fifteenth century ; and they are of little interest as compared with the MS. treasures of the Hunterian Library. One of the most interesting is perhaps the “Glasgow Octateuch” containing the earlier portion of the Septuagint, which, though hardly perhaps “one of the most ancient and valuable MSS. in Europe,” as it is described in the minute of Senate authorizing its purchase in 1756, has a curious history. It appears from a statement at the beginning to have belonged at one time to John Clement, M.D., and to have been presented by him in 1563 to the library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, but was purchased at the above date from Robert Foulis, the celebrated printer.

Among the more interesting MSS. of later date are Read’s Scots Translation of George Buchanan’s History, presented in 1693 by Sir James Stuart of Coltness; “ane old MS. copie of Knox’s History of the Reformation,” presented in 1699 by Mr. Robert Fleming, minister at Loudon; 17 volumes containing the “Zion’s Flowers,” sermons, and other writings of Zachary Boyd, and 21 volumes containing papers of Professor Robert Simson ; in connection with which it appears from a minute of Senate of 17th May, 1785, that “Mr. Telfer gave in a copy of the loose papers of Dr. Simson upon Pappus and was allowed £12,” and it was ordered “that a Greek ms. containing a fragment of the 7th book of Pappus never yet printed should be bound up with Dr. Simson’s Pappus, lately pre-

sented to the library by Mr. Clow." A previous entry in 1764, directing that "some Greek mss. which had been made at the expense of the University should be enquired after and deposited in the library" probably has reference to this or some similar work of Greek geometry. Various transcripts were procured about this time, *e.g.* of Baillie's Letters in 1773; while in 1766 the Chartulary of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow preserved in the Scots College at Paris was ordered to be copied at the expense of the University, and in 1768 "books to the value of £16 8s. were sent to Principal Gordon for his kindness in allowing this to be done." There are 50 volumes containing the proceedings at length of the General Assembly from 1690 to 1848. These seem to have been procured at considerable expense, for on 6th Dec., 1833, there is an entry of "£29 4s. to be paid Mr. Murray for copying Acts of General Assembly 1827 to 1831." About ten years ago the surviving members of the Maitland Club handed over the collections of the Club, and the correspondence (bound in 28 vols.) connected with their publications. In 1879 the late Mr. Charles Wilson presented 11 volumes containing the correspondence in relation to the stained glass windows of Glasgow Cathedral. In 1879 Miss Brown of Lanfine presented various papers of Principal Gillespie (with a letter of Cromwell) several letters of James Brown, minister of Glasgow about 1700, and the correspondence of George Rosse, Professor of Latin, with Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Bangor, about 1740. Professor Robertson has lately purchased and presented letters and papers of the late Principal Macfarlan.

The Euing collection contains, among other volumes, a beautiful Latin Bible in a very small character, and several books of devotion.

The Hamilton collection contains 160 volumes of MSS., consisting chiefly of the Dictates, as they were called, of Scotch and Continental Professors of Logic, or of books the special interest of which lies in the MS. *Adversaria* of their former owners.

NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN THE LIBRARY.—In a memorandum apparently drawn up by Mr. Robert Scott, who during the short period of his tenure of office as Librarian bestowed much attention on the earlier history of the collection, the number of volumes in 1691 is given as 3,299 (whereof 1,271 were folios), and the number in 1760 as 5,643; from which he concludes that the increase between these dates had been on the average 34 volumes annually. There is also a pencilling on a separate paper: “1791 to 1825—increase under 12,000, say about 350 annually.” The biographer of Professor Arthur estimates the library as amounting in his time (about 1790) to about 20,000 volumes, and in the return to the Commission of 1826 the number of volumes is put as “upwards of 30,000.” Not much stress perhaps can be laid on these estimates, which are at best approximate.

The number of volumes actually dealt with up to this date in connection with the preparation of the new printed catalogue is 126,119, and in that of the Reading-room, 2,214. To which falls to be added the probable increase of periodicals since these were catalogued, 2,000 volumes, and the estimated numbers of the books not yet dealt with, viz.:—

The Smith Collection,	-	-	350 volumes.
Music,	-	-	400 „
Stillie Collection of Music,	-	-	760 „
Euing Bibles, etc.,	-	-	3,000 „
MSS.,	-	-	480 „
Continuations,	-	-	1,400 „

Making in all 136,723. Besides, there are probably 2,000 volumes laid aside as duplicate or imperfect and a mass of Parliamentary and Court of Session papers remaining unbound.

Apart from the General Library, the University possesses also the Hunterian Library, numbering about 13,000, and the Divinity Hall Library, containing about 7,000 volumes.

CATALOGUES.—The earlier catalogues seem to have taken the form either of lists of accessions by donation or purchase, or of shelf catalogues. The first reference to anything further occurs in 1741, when a committee was appointed to draw up a scheme for making a new catalogue. It was reappointed in 1742. No report is recorded, but in 1744, in view of the transference of books to the New Library, Mr. Ross and Dr. Hunter were asked to make an alphabetical catalogue, and also a press catalogue, “in which is to be entered the separate treatises in each volume.” In 1750, Mr. Ross having represented that the alphabetical and press catalogues “were finished long ago,” a committee was appointed to inspect them and to consider what allowance was to be made; and at a later date in the same year the catalogues were directed to be recopied and an allowance of £80 to be granted. Two catalogues are still in existence which appear to be the copies referred to. In 1774, the modest

sum of £8 was paid "for cataloguing Dr. Simson's books," but in 1783, Mr. Telfer gives in an account of £12, "for making out catalogue of Dr. Simson's books," and subsequently is paid £6 in full, the committee "thinking that enough."

More interesting are the preparations for the first printed catalogue. In 1776, the Rev. Archibald Arthur, librarian, who had probably already contemplated his future work, was appointed to arrange one of the presses "as a specimen" of what he proposed. In 1779, the committee was asked to report as to the proper method of printing a catalogue. In 1780 it was arranged that the University printer should print it at an estimated cost of £164, the committee buying paper and types. In 1781 an account of £20 for types is given in; and after various entries of minor payments and instructions to proceed with all despatch, we find, in 1787, the Faculty giving their thanks and a consideration of £200 to Mr. Arthur for his long services and his labour and skill in arranging the books, making a shelf catalogue, correcting the press, and making an alphabetical catalogue. In 1791, the committee report the cost of printing the alphabetical catalogue as in all £181; and as the printing was now finished, the types were to be got from Mr. Foulis, who later in the same year gives in an account for "collating all the copies of the press and alphabetic catalogues" amounting to £18. Of the work thus completed in two volumes folio the chief importance seems to have been attached to the earlier volume—the shelf catalogue (*secundum pluteorum ordinem dispositus*): and the second or alphabetical seems to have been compiled from the first by Mr. Telfer, to whom

various payments are made for preparing and correcting "the Index," as it is called, and who was employed also to catalogue the 2,000 volumes that had been received or purchased subsequently.

This printed catalogue bears the date of 1791. Professor Arthur was a man of various accomplishments, who is said by his biographer to have lectured at different times on Logic, Botany, Humanity, and for a session on Church History, as well as during the last seventeen years of his life on Moral Philosophy. His catalogue was framed on the model of that of the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh, prepared by Ruddiman. It is drawn up with much care and fulness; and the writer of the sketch subjoined to his posthumous Discourses has justly said—"Those who know the difficulty that frequently occurs in ascertaining the different performances of the same author and sometimes also of selecting from a verbose title-page the words most suitable for the subject of the book to be inrolled, are alone qualified to appreciate the labour and the knowledge requisite for such a work, which was executed on this occasion in the most distinct and satisfactory manner." A special feature of it is the separate entry of the several contents of large collections, such as Graevii Thesaurus.

A second printed catalogue was issued in 1825, containing the accessions between 1790 and that date, and prepared under the charge of Professor Fleming. It contains comparatively brief titles and is compiled with less care than the earlier volume.

A series of printed Supplements was issued at intervals of a year or two between 1825 and 1860, to the number in all of 16, bearing occasionally traces of

haste, as when the correspondence of William the Silent is placed under the heading of "Taciturne (Guillaume le)." The great inconvenience of consulting so many supplements suggested (about 1859) the plan of incorporating the whole in a single alphabetic series by cutting up two copies and pasting in the slips thus procured in alphabetic order. Subsequent to this, three MS. supplements contained the books added between 1858 and 1862, while the cataloguing of those accruing for the next three years was at the beginning of 1866 far in arrear.

Under these circumstances, as Convener of the Library Committee, I submitted to the Senate on the 12th April, 1866, a memorandum as to the cataloguing and rearrangement of the library. It called attention to a report recently submitted by the Librarian, from which it appeared—"1. that the press catalogues were defective and inadequate; 2. that the alphabetical catalogues were very inconvenient from their number, were full of inaccuracies, imperfect entries, and wrong press marks, and were not constructed on any uniform plan; 3. that the Librarian had accidentally discovered many works not entered in the alphabetic catalogues; 4. that the pamphlets from 1792 to 1825 appeared in general\* to be catalogued only so far as concerned the first in each volume; 5. that upwards of a thousand volumes were set down as 'lost,' 'formerly missing,' or 'not found,' and nearly a thousand others had been discovered to be imperfect." I submitted the outlines of a plan, by the adoption of which "a full inventory of the contents of the library would

\* This, though true in many cases, is rather strongly put by "in general."

be obtained, the rearrangement of the books on their removal"—from the old to the new buildings—"would be greatly facilitated, and the means of preparing the new alphabetical, press, and (if thought necessary) classified catalogues, and of subsequently keeping them up would be furnished in the most ready and convenient form." The Senate resolved that I should attempt to carry out my plan and specially appointed me Curator for this purpose. The work was immediately begun, and though it was subsequently interrupted by the need for removal to a new site as well as for some years thereafter by my time being largely occupied by other duties to which I had been called, and has since been prolonged so as to overtake the annual additions of 20 years and the Euing, Hamilton, and other special accruing gifts (amounting to nearly a fourth of the whole), it has been at length applied to the whole library with but slight and, it is hoped, merely temporary exceptions. It may be generally described as follows :—

1. The whole contents of the library have been catalogued on a uniform plan based substantially (with slight modifications suggested by the special character of those most likely to use the library, as to the expediency of some of which fuller experience raises doubt) on the Rules for preparing catalogues given by Mr. Jewett in his Smithsonian Report of 1853. The titles were prepared with care by several assistants employed for the purpose ;\* but, with a

\* Those most deserving of special mention as having taken honourable part in this laborious work were the late Mr. James Barnhill, M.A., Mr. John Young, M.A., Mr. Thomas Henderson, Mr. James L. Galbraith, along with the late and present Librarians.

view to secure as far as possible under the circumstances the requisite uniformity, all the titles were collated with the books, revised, and prepared for the press by myself. They were then printed in sheets on one side of the paper in four columns, so as to be cut up into slips as required.\* The proofs and revises were read also by the late Librarian (Mr. Spears), and since his death by the present Librarian, from both of whom I received most loyal and invaluable aid. The corrections were necessarily numerous where a large proportion of the titles were in foreign or dead languages, and it is hardly surprising that not a few slips should have escaped notice. The fact of the printing having been done for a time by two different printers has led to some inequality in the texture of the paper and freshness of the type.

2. Each title was furnished with its own heading, so that it might be complete in itself and might be subsequently available for any form of catalogue. The shelf-marks of the old arrangement were printed on the inner margin, while the outer margin was reserved for the new shelf-mark. A list was kept of the shelf-marks, as given in the old shelf catalogues, of all books absent from the shelves, and of such as were found to be imperfect or injured. In the case of new books the number assigned to the books in the accession catalogue for the year is printed on the inner margin, and the letter (C) is made use of on the same margin to mark the substitution of a 'cancel'—an arrangement which admits of the ready correction of transcribers' and printers' errors when detected. Individual books presented are

\* After the manner of the specimens in the Appendix.

marked on the margin with an asterisk, while those belonging to the larger presented Collections contain the donor's name in square brackets and old-English letters thus: [~~H~~amilton]. It has not been thought necessary to attempt any more minute subdivision of size than is indicated by 2° (for folio), 4°, 8°, and 12° respectively.

3. Special attention has been bestowed on ascertaining, as far as the resources of the library allowed, the full names of authors, as well as finding out the authorship of anonymous or pseudonymous books—a subject to which the late Librarian, Mr. Spears, had devoted much attention—without the help, for the most of the work, of the researches of Halkett and Laing.

4. Cross references have been given according to the usual rules in all cases where they seem desirable, and in a good many instances, perhaps, where there was less occasion (*e.g.* in the numerous references from the names of editors, whose chief work has been the revision of classical texts, to the respective authors on whose texts they have been engaged). The number of cross references in all now reaches about 20,000.\*

5. Of the sheets printed, which at the present date amount to 1466, fifty copies have been laid aside for future use, so that there will be no occasion, it is hoped, to repeat the work of cataloguing, or the expense of printing, for at least a very long time to come. From the copies applied for current use the following catalogues have been made up:—

(*a.*) One set was at once employed for shelf-cata-

\* A set of these taken from the sheets cut up for the new press catalogue has been given to the Mitchell Library.

logues, forming an inventory of the books in their old arrangement.

(*b.*) A second has been used for making up shelf-catalogues of the books as arranged in the new library under the present shelf-marks. These catalogues, which are carefully kept up, afford the means of readily checking the contents of the shelves, and rectifying any accidental displacements, on occasion of the annual call of books and review of the library in the month of April—an ordinance of the University Commissioners which, although attended with some inconvenience to readers, is strictly enforced and has reduced the loss of books (from which the library has greatly suffered in its earlier history) in late years to a minimum. If any books are lost, they are easily traced and recovered from, or replaced by, the losers. As opportunity was taken to rearrange the library to a great extent according to the several departments or classes of University study, these shelf-catalogues afford also the means of ascertaining at least the more recent works which it contains on any subject, so far as distinctions of size allow, just as their relative juxtaposition in the open shelves has greatly lightened the labour of the assistants and increased the practical usefulness of the collection. It is hardly necessary to say how much the clearness of type facilitates the use of this and of the other forms of catalogue.

(*c.*) Another set of the printed titles has been employed in making up an alphabetic catalogue, which has been constructed by pasting the titles in continuous alphabetic order on one column of the page, the other column being left free for the inser-

tion of further titles opposite, or approximately so. 'Guards' are also inserted in the volumes as bound to provide an additional column, if it should be required; but the plan adopted contemplates the preparation of a new alphabetic catalogue from a fresh set of the titles, at intervals of twenty years, or so soon as the alphabetic dislocation in the second column shall occasion much practical difficulty in the use of the catalogue. The contents of the library are thus exhibited in a single printed alphabetic series, made up on a uniform plan, and capable of readily receiving considerable accessions that may be taken in at a glance. Such a catalogue made up from printed slips is of much more value than a catalogue continuously printed, which is no sooner finished than it becomes imperfect and requires the issuing of supplements that are soon rendered, by their number, practically useless. It seems preferable to the Card catalogue, because the contents embraced in a folio page can be glanced over so much more easily than those of a succession of cards. It has not been deemed necessary, on the other hand, to ingraft on it the mass of subject-references that are introduced in the 'Dictionary' catalogue, because it appeared that the object could, in the case at least of a University library be more fully and better accomplished by the preparation of a separate classified catalogue. The alphabetic catalogue thus prepared extends to twenty volumes folio.

(*d.*) A fourth set of the titles has been employed for the construction of what may be described generally as a classified catalogue. Although the formation of such a catalogue, in the strict sense, embracing all books and satisfying all critics has been justly re-

garded as an impracticable dream of theorists, it appeared to me that some attempt should be made in the case of a university library at an approximate arrangement of the books according to subjects, following so far the division of Faculties and Chairs. I accordingly had a set of the titles cut up, which I proceeded to distribute experimentally into groups, and thereafter into subdivisions, as the contents (when viewed in relation to the University teaching) naturally suggested. The separate title-slips admitted of ready handling for this purpose; and, while not a few refused to rank themselves under any definite category, there seemed no reason why advantage should not be taken of the comparative pliancy of the rest for their aggregation into groups, which might prove convenient and useful for such as desired to see what the library possessed on a given subject. Those who consult the lists are asked to bear in mind : (1), that they are the result rather of a tentative experiment than of an *a priori* plan ; (2), that they have been prepared with special reference to the actual arrangements of the University (so that *e.g.* Livy and Tacitus, Plato and Aristotle fall to Latin and Greek literature respectively rather than to History and Philosophy), and with a view to practical use in the hands of the librarians and readers rather than upon any theoretical scheme of classification ; (3), that with a view to the earlier completion of so formidable a task, the insertion of the titles was begun in some cases before all the materials had come to hand, and there has been consequently some dislocation of chronological sequence where the titles are crowded ; (4), that, whatever uses the present attempt may be found to serve, the experience of

its mistakes and imperfections will be serviceable to any one who in future may undertake the task afresh.

The classified catalogues, already prepared and made up after the manner of the alphabetic catalogue by pasting the titles in alternate columns, with large blank spaces so as to admit additions in chronological order (with a provision of 'guards' by which this space may, if necessary, be doubled), number at present 25 volumes, viz.—1, Bibliography; 2, Languages; 3, Latin Literature; 4, Greek Literature; 5, Anatomy and Physiology; 6, Medicine, Pathology, Materia Medica; 7, Surgery, Obstetrics, Forensic Medicine; 8, Botany and Zoology; 9, Chemistry, etc.; 10, Mathematics and Physics; 11, Law; 12, Theology; 13, Religious Literature; 14, Biblical Literature; 15, Church History; 16, Fine Arts; 17 and 18, History; 19 and 20, Geography and Travels; 21, Philosophy; 22, Polemical and Political; 23, Geology, etc.; 24, Education; 25, Cyclopædias, Transactions, etc.

The volumes are provided with pretty full indices. The chief subjects that remain to be dealt with, so far as the final arrangement and insertion of the titles are concerned, are those of English and Foreign literature proper, Archæology, Numismatics, Egyptology, Biography, which will probably run to five or six volumes more. That of English Literature is being made up at present.

All the outlays connected with the preparation of these classified catalogues have been provided by the liberality of Alexander B. M'Grigor, LL.D., without whose friendly sympathy with my object I could not have ventured on an enterprise, the pos-

sibility of which seemed at the outset so problematical that I should hardly have been warranted in asking the Senate to sanction expenditure for the purpose. Most of the work of inserting the titles after I had arranged them was done by Mr. John Young, M.A., B.Sc., now secretary to the Technical College.

(e.) But, while the alphabetical and classified catalogues are necessary for the use of readers engaged in special research as well as of the Librarian and his assistants, they are less suitable, by reason of their size and of the multiplicity of their contents, for the purposes of the ordinary student, for whom a large portion of the books in the library is antiquated or—lying beyond the current lines of study—has no present value. While there are excellent works which point the student to the best sources of information, he may not often be aware of these; and he does not know whether the books recommended are actually at his command in the library. What he needs is a concise hand-book prepared on the principle of the Dictionary catalogue, combining author and subject entries, and embracing the most recent and best books likely to be asked for in the several departments of professional study as well as in general English literature. To meet this want, a handy catalogue, embracing upwards of 20,000 volumes, with short titles and press marks, has been recently prepared from the larger catalogues with much labour and judgment in selection by Mr. Lymburn, the librarian; and, printed in a small but clear type, it was issued last year to the students at the price of a shilling. A sufficient number of copies has been printed to serve for several years,

at the end of which it is contemplated that a new edition brought up to date should be issued. This catalogue contains also a list of Transactions, Journals, and other periodicals received at the library.

(*f.*) Besides these general catalogues, special catalogues have been made up of the Periodicals and of the Euing, Hamilton, Simson, and Walker-Arnott Collections respectively.

(*g.*) Alphabetical and subject catalogues of the books in the Reading-room lie for consultation on the counter.

(*h.*) Besides the printed catalogues, accession catalogues, in which all books accruing by gift or purchase and continuations are duly entered, are of course kept by the Librarian.

BUILDINGS.—The first explicit reference to a building for the library is found in the document entitled, “An Inventorie of the voluntar contributions of souns of money gevin or promised to be gevin for the building of a commoun librarie within the Colledge of Glasgow, furnishing thair of with books and utherways inlarging the fabrick of the said Colledge.” It is headed with a subscription by King Charles I. “of two hundred pounds sterling,” granted in 1633; but there is added a note, “this soume was payed by the Lord Protector, anno 1654.” The details of the general subscription begun in 1631 and of the expenditure incurred on the new buildings, which were carried on amidst many difficulties for nearly thirty years, are given in the *Munimenta* III. p. 465 ff.

The provision thus made for the “fabrick” of the

library may have sufficed for the time;\* but in 1726 the Duke of Montrose, as Chancellor, gave directions that a gift of £500 made some years before by the Duke of Chandos should be expended on "a fit house for the library"; and this went towards the erection of what is called the New Library. The plans for it were prepared by William Adam, architect, about 1732; in 1741 a "marble entablature" for the chimney of the new library was ordered at a cost of £45; and the work would seem to have been completed in 1743, when we find instructions that the "wood of the presses be oiled and the wire lattices be painted immediately." During these operations the books were transferred to, and distributed among, the Professors' houses, whence they were recalled in 1744. Thirty years later we find further operations contemplated, for in 1776 estimates were directed to be got "for enlarging the library according to plans already begun," and it was proposed that £500 be appropriated for building the addition. In 1778 plans were got, and in 1784 the "new part of the library was ordered to be fitted up."

Little seems to have been done for the next seventy years beyond fitting up additional cases in the existing rooms or utilizing one or two small dark and partially damp apartments for this purpose, while in many cases the books were placed in double rows. At length (after the miscarriage of a previous

\* The accounts for 1691 present two entries relating to the library :

"July 12th, for lenthening the Library Room by taking away the Bibliothecarius his chamber, altering the presses where the books stand, making seven new presses intirely new, making wire casements to the whole presses, 739*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*"

"To William Waddell, painter, for painting all the casements and presses in the Library green, and the wyre and inside reed, 30*l.*"

arrangement for removal to a new site in 1846) in 1864 the new buildings so long needed were provided partly by public subscription, partly by a sum received for the sale of the old site, partly by a Parliamentary grant. The portion set apart for the library proper (consisting of a ground floor, an upper hall with gallery, and an excavated basement of half the breadth, along with some smaller rooms at each end), though defective in several minor points of construction\* as well as in furniture and appliances,† is well lighted and commodious, and contains provision probably sufficient at the present rate of increase for the next fifty years. The books were removed from the old to the new library at Gilmorehill in the autumn of 1870, when opportunity was taken to rearrange those chiefly in demand in such a way as to facilitate the service of readers.

\* The internal arrangements of the library are not altogether satisfactory; and it is but due to the late Librarian, Mr. Spears, and to myself that I should here mention some of the suggestions embodied in the Report prepared by us (after consideration of arrangements in the British Museum and other libraries) for the Building Committee and the architect on the accommodation required, and that I should state the effect given to them in the actual arrangements for which we were not responsible.

Our memorandum stated *inter alia* that the new library "should be isolated as far as possible, so as to diminish the risk of fire, and constructed throughout with special precautions against that risk." The building is not isolated, but has class-rooms and a dwelling-house annexed to it, and, while concreted floors are provided by way of precaution against fire, an open shaft containing a wooden staircase passes up from the basement to the second floor of the main building. We asked that the building "should be heated with hot water pipes and well ventilated." It was heated at first by hot air flues (carried along, at least on the north side, beneath the basement) which brought in the dust and sooty smoke of Glasgow as well as occasionally moisture evaporated from water in the underground chambers—evils which became so seriously injurious, that it was found necessary some years ago to supersede the system by that of hot water pipes. We suggested as regards

An additional room destined for a Reading-room was found, after some years' experience, dark and unsuitable; and the lower hall of the Museum with its vestibule has been for the present applied to this purpose, and is provided with accommodation for 300 readers.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT.—The only source of support apart from special gifts was, for long, small payments appointed to be made by the scholars "befoir ther examinatiounis according to the diversitie of classes" and at graduation. These were regulated by the Act of 1637, which divided the students into three ranks, "in the first quherof are reputed Noblemen's sones and the eldest sones of Baronnes and Lairds, in the second the rest of siklyke Baronnes

the ground-floor that "access to the upper shelves should be provided by means of light iron galleries;" but there are no iron galleries, and a large portion of space for the storage of books is left wholly unoccupied under circumstances which make it difficult now to utilize it. We asked that "if any considerable portion of the books should be placed in an upper story, there should be hoists for conveying them up and down." But no hoist is provided even in the shaft intended for it. We suggested "that a working room should be placed in close vicinity to the lobby for the delivery of books;" it was placed at the opposite end of the Hall. We suggested "a reading room with abundance of light;" that which was originally provided was lighted only from one end, and it was necessary during a great part of the winter to use gas, which tended to vitiate the air of the room. We recommended that "the cases should be uniform in size or disposed in uniform series, so that the books may be readily moved from one case to another." On the cases for the ground-floor arriving (at a time when the books were already in waiting for them) we found that the possibility of shifting the books in the room from case to case was precluded by a difference of some few inches in the height of the alternate cases!

† I have to acknowledge in this connection the special gifts of wall or table cases by the late William Smith Dixon, William Euing, Professor Rainy, M.D., Alexander Whitelaw, M.P. (two), and Professor Robertson, LL.D. (two).

and Lairds childreine, with all thes whos parentis, although inferior to the former in place and substance, yet ar esteimed reasonable wealthie, in the third all the rest except thes quho ar destitute of meannes to sustein themselves;" and thereafter enacted that "thes who are of the first rank sall pay to the Quaestor befor ther examinatiounes and promotiounes, fourtie aucht schillings Scotts; thes of the second rank, threttie sax schillings; and thes of the third rank, twentie four schillings: and that all thes who requyre to be graduat Maisters of Airts befor ther examinatiounes (pay) everie on ten merks for the help of the Commoun Bibliothek; libertie being alwayes reserved to the Maisters of the Colledge with commoun consent to remitt some pairt thair of in favour of the poorer sort according to their estimatioun." In 1655 "the Moderatores taking into consideration the mean condition of their publict library and the smal accession that can come to it by the ordinary poor rent and casualties thereto belonging . . . ordain that each bursare student in theology shall at his entrie to the place pay to the Questor ten merks Scots, to be employed for augmenting of the publict library." In 1659 it was enacted "that the payment be by the Pol, (excepting only such as ar poore and live only upon charitie) at the rates following, viz. :—At the matriculatione eache persone Primare Sex Shillings sterline, and the Secundare Thrie Shillings sterline, and the third rank Twa Shillings sterline: at the examinationes the Primares Five Shillings, Secundares Thrie Schillings, and eache person belowe that degree Twa Shillings; at the lauriatione each persone that receaves the degree, Ten Merkes, and

for extraordinarie or privat lauriatione Threttie Sex Punds at least."

The sums thus annually received are duly entered, along with occasional fines, in the Quaestor's accounts; but there would seem to have been some difficulty in payment or laxity of collection which gave rise to the Statutes of this date (1659) "for the remedie of many abuses relating to the publict library and the Questores accounts," which lay down stringent rules as to the duties of the Quaestor and the penalties for failure.

The distinction of ranks was subsequently abolished, but the payment, with some modifications of form, was maintained. Latterly, under the rules of 1820-1822, every student had to pay 7s. for the winter and 3s. 6d. additional if he chose to read during the summer—an arrangement, which seems to have subsisted till the Commission of 1858 merged all such payments in the uniform matriculation fee of £1 entitling to the use of the library. In 1712 the Faculty directs Doctors of Medicine "to pay ten pounds sterling for the degree," and "appoints one half of the ten pounds for the use of the Library and things relating to medicine." In 1818 one half of the money from medical degrees was to be spent on medical books—an instruction modified in 1834 to the effect that contributions from students of medicine should be applied to the

\* One of these may be quoted : "If the Questor fail to present his Accompts stated and in readiness at the day of the promotions, that he forfault Twentie Punds for the use of the Bibliothek for ilk failzie, to be reteaned of his stipend, whereof the Principal is to give notice to the Colledge factor : And whosoever of the Modoratores or Maisters of the Colledge that shall speake or vote for remitting the forsaid penaltie that he forfault the like summe for the use aforesaid."

purchase of medical books, partly for the University Library, partly for the Medical Library. The amount of fees so set apart was to be £2 out of the £15 then charged for the degree. Since 1858 Members of Council using the library pay 10s. 6d. annually, as do also persons admitted to the privilege of Special readers.

Since 1837 there has been an annual payment from the Treasury of £707, to which, for many years past, the Senate has added a grant of £100 for binding. The library also receives interest accruing from mortified funds to the amount annually of about £50.

---

MORTIFIED FUNDS.—The first gift is that of Margaret Grayhame, relict of John Boyd, who gave in her lifetime 2,500 merks “to be bestowed by Mr. David Dickson and John Stewart as they should think expedient;” and they directed that the “rent of a thousand pounds [Scots] may be yearlie employed in buying so many as the rent may reach unto of the choysest books which the Colledge had not before, and these being bought, that the said Margaret Grayham’s name, or the two first letters thereof, be yearlie stamped upon the covering of every book in gold letters and upon some clean part of the first page of the book thir words be wryten : *Anno . . . . emptus est hic liber pretio . . . . et additus Bibliothecæ Collegii Glasguensis ex annuo redditu pecuniæ dedicatæ in optimos usus a Margareta Grahame vidua Joannis Boyd Kilmarnocensis.*”

About 1710 “John Thomlinson, Rector of Rothbury, in Northumberland, gave ten pounds sterling for buying books.” In 1718 Mr. James Stirling,

minister of the Barony, gave "one hundred merks Scotts" for the use of the library, and it was ordained, for the encouraging of future benefactions, that the benefactors' names should "be recorded upon a board in gilded letters in some conspicuous part of the Library-room, provided the said benefactors give 5 lib. sterling or upwards," which was modified in 1763 to the effect that "a book should be got handsomely bound and ornamented for inserting the benefactions."

In the course of the last century various more important gifts followed. In 1727 Principal Stirling gave 3,000 merks (£166 16s. 4d.). In 1730 John Orr, of Barrowfield, merchant in Glasgow,\* gave £500, the interest of which was to be expended in purchasing "such antient Greek and Latin books as have been wrote before the year of our Lord Three Hundred and Fifty, by authors of known esteem and repute." In 1770 Robert Dinwiddie, governor of

\* The following extract from Wodrow's *Analectu* (iv. page 106) gives a quaint account of the earlier life of this donor :—

"Mr. Orr has been my acquaintance since his youth. He was a student of divinity under my father about the 1700, and a lad of good parts, for whom my brother (Mr. Alexander) had a great value, he being one of his parishoners. After my brother's death he quite his studyes, and marryed his present wife, by whom he has (had) a competency to live on, and took himself to trading ; and with Mr. Harvey and some others, who had been graduat and scholars, fitted out a ship whom they named Apollo, but they lost her, and wer reduced to great straits. His wife's uncle (Mr. Mitchell) inclined, about twenty years ago or thereby, to be chosen member of Parliament for Glasgow, and said he would leave twenty thousand pounds sterling to the Toun. But that did not hold. Mr. Orr then entirely broke, paid all his debts honestly, and had nothing left ; and Mr. A. Dunlop, Mr. R. Simson, Mr. Johnstoun, and some others lent him fifty pounds sterling apiece, six or seven of them, and took his bill for it, and he set up a shop in Glasgow for cloaths, etc., and had many customers ; and being a man of good sense and integrity, he got a livelyhood ; and gradually cleared

Virginia, gave £100 sterling. In 1774 Thomas Hollis, who is described as specially attached to civil and religious liberty and as having spent much on editions of the writings relative thereto of Algernon Sydney, Milton, Locke, and Ludlow, gave £100, supplemented in 1804 by a similar sum from Thomas Brand Hollis, a pupil and warm admirer of Professor Francis Hutcheson, to be expended in the purchase of books "relating to government civil history or the mathematics." In 1874 William Euing bequeathed £300, the interest of which is to be expended on the maintenance of his collection of Bibles. It is a remarkable fact that, with this single exception, no money benefaction has been made to the library for the last eighty years.

---

During the first two hundred years of the library's existence, or at least until the date of the Barrowfield mortification, the whole revenue available for the purposes of the library was but small, amounting to what he had borrowed, and was chosen Bailay of Glasgow; he still continued to read, and was bookish. In his straits he went up to London, and communicat his straitned case to his (wife's) uncle, Mr. Mitchell; but he gave him little or nothing, being such a narrou man, one that could part with nothing, and cooked his own meat; and they say would never so much almost as keep a servant. Manywer thestraites B[ailie] Orr and his family went throu these last ten or twelve years. His wife, a piouse, good woman, had a trade of thread making, and menteaned the family, and he kepted the shop, and they say she gave him eightpence a day for pocket money, most of which he gave in charity. Now, on a suddain, his circumstances are altered, and by his uncle's death (beginning of January, 1730), he has got forty-two thousand pound, in good money. It's said that it's good to be sibb to gear; but here I desire to observe the vanity and folly of the world, the uncertainty of riches, and the present strange turns of them; and even a present providentiall rertibution of his honesty and fair dealing, and his and his wife's diligence, and I hope dependence on God, and their mite of charity."

Only a few pounds annually. In 1773 it is stated that £177 had been spent on books and binding during the past four years. At the beginning of the present century the amount from legacies was about £43, and the revenue from all sources about £100; the subscriptions from readers amounted to £23. Towards 1830 the revenue from graduation fees amounted to nearly £200. Last year the receipts were: Government grant, £707; Senate grant for binding, £100; additional grant for binding, £30; interest of Legacy funds, £52 1s. 7d.; fines, £3 1s. 6d., and interest on bank account, £2 18s. 1d.—in all, £895 15s. 9½d.; besides which upwards of £600 is annually applied from the General University Fund to the payment of salaries of the staff and other expenses of administration; and that fund has also borne the expense of printing the titles of the new Catalogue during the successive years of its progress.

ADMINISTRATION.—The affairs of the library were administered for long by one of the Regents or Professors holding the office of Quaestor, which they held by turns, generally for two years. The Quaestor's powers were, so far as the buying of books was concerned, exercised in conjunction either with the other Regents as a whole (*in praesentia*) or with a committee of four, of whom the Principal was to be *sine quo non*. The Quaestor had to collect the sums due at the matriculation, examinations, and laureation according to lists supplied by the several Regents, as well as to make all payments; and his "accompts," when made up, were duly vouched by the signature of the Principal and Regents. At a later period six curators were associated with the Quaestor. Under

the Ordinances of 1858 the affairs of the library were to be managed by a Convener and Committee of not less than five (at present eight), of whom the Convener of the Finance Committee was always to be one. Under the University Bill of the present year it is proposed that one-third of the committee shall be nominated by the University Court from persons others than the members of Senate. The Convener keeps the minutes, initials the books ordered from the lists, pays the accounts which are certified by the Librarian, sends in these for audit to the Treasury to an amount exceeding the annual grant of £707, which he thereupon draws ; and has his own accounts in turn examined by the University auditor. Since the new system began in 1837 the duties of the Convener have been discharged successively by Professor William Ramsay, Professor Blackburn, and the writer.

**LIBRARIAN.**—This office seems to have been practically constituted by Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill, one of the founders of Hutcheson's Hospital, who in 1641 mortified 2,000 merks to found "the office of ane Bibliothecare

who sall have intrusted to him the keiping and ordering of the Bibliothec and bookis therein, quhilk sall be inventarit and inrollit in catalogues and delyverit signit and subscriyvit unto him ; quhairby at his removall he may be orderly exonerit of his charge ; and who sall attend the Bibliothec in his gowne, as it becomes the scholleris office-beareris within that house, and that daily ilk work day, betwixt ten and twelve houris before noon, and betwixt three and four houris afternoons, and oftener, as the Principal Professouris Regentis and Studentis of Theologie within the said Colledge sall require him, having necessar use of any bookis their of."

He was to be a qualified student, a Master of Arts, with a preference to the son of a burges, especially "of the name of Huchesone or Herbertsone ;" he

was to be presented by the donor during life, and subsequently "be the Counsell of the Brughe of Glasgow who salbe answerable for his fidelity and trust" (though it is not stated in what way they were to be so); he was to take a prescribed oath of fidelity, and was to remain in office the "space of four yearis only." In 1645 we find Andrew Snype, who was the first librarian, required on 27th Feb. "to exhibit next April a perfect catalogue of the books" and on 1st May "to subscribe the catalogue."

In 1651 the Moderators added 100 merks to the salary, on condition of having the right of alternate appointment.

Small as the endowment was, it was an object both of ambition and of no small controversy in the sequel.

In 1655 Baillie writes (iii. 286) :—

"I was lyke to have had a particular fasherie, whereof yet I am not free; our Bibliothecarie's was but ane honorarie attendance, without more charge; the benefite of it is the dyet with the regents, a good chamber, and some twelve pieces a year." He states that he had designed this for another, but that his "son, Mr. Robert, falls in love with the place," and that after trying to dissuade him, he endeavoured to procure the support of the Principal and others for his son, but eventually found that another had been presented by the Town Council. "The Principal assured him that none had made any exception against him but that he needed it not. I shew him that exception was of ignorance, if not malice, for the place in question was not like those of Professours and Regents, which required much abilitie of gifts, nor of our bursars . . . whose foundation required povertie; but that was of a third nature." He got the presentation of the other cancelled and his son presented by the Town Council and Mr. D.D., but "Mr. Patrick" [Gillespie, the Principal] "all this half year has shifted to conclude it."

In 1660 an Act of the Moderators of the College provided that—

"In consideration of £1,000 contributed by the Town Council towards putting the roof on the College New Fore Building, it shall not be lawful to the College to present any other to the office of Bibliothecarius

than one who is acknowledged to be a Burgess son by an act of the Magistrates subscribed by their clerk, and for the purpose of showing respect to the Magistrates the Moderators further oblige themselves to allow the Bibliothecarius" (who had previously been permitted to sit at the College table in the rank of those called Secundars) "either at his option to sit at the second mess of the College table, or to have, in lieu of his diet, the sum which the masters pay to their Eonomus for those who sit at the second mess, the Bibliothecarius being hereby entitled to sit nearest to the masters."

By contract betwixt the town and University in 1666 it was provided "that either of them should have the right of the mortification *per vices*."

In 1693 there was paid to the Bibliothecarius 380 merks £263 (Scots). In 1696, in a "Memorial of the state of the University," there is mention of "a claim which Mr. James Young, late Professor of Humanity, hath of 1,200 merks alledged due to him of his salaries for being Professor, and this he is pursuing for, which the Colledge are still refusing to pay, alledgeing that, when he was Bibliothecarius, the Library was damaged by his negligence." In 1727 we find that Alexander Clerk, student in Divinity, gave in a presentation, but the Faculty "being informed that he had not taken the degree of Master of Arts, which is previously necessary to his being admitted to that office, appoint him to be examined in order to the degree the morrow at three of the clock;" and he was examined and admitted accordingly.

The arrangement of alternate presentation and of a four years' tenure may have had its advantages, but the evils likely to arise from it are sufficiently obvious; and it is not surprising that efforts were at length made to get rid of it. In 1732 a proposal was made that the librarianship should be a life-appointment. After considerable negotiation and several protests, a contract was drawn up between the University

and the Town Council in 1733, whereby it was agreed that the appointment should be *ad vitam aut culpam*, and that the presentation should be made alternately by the two bodies; but there were dissentients in both who took out a summons of suspension, and in 1736 the Lords of Session suspended the contract *simpliciter*. Again in 1769 a committee was appointed to consider as to placing the office on a new footing, but it was not till 1784 that the matter would seem to have been finally arranged, for in that year the Faculty burdened the sub-deanery with 200 merks to make up the salary of the Librarian, which had suffered to that amount by the transaction lately concluded with the city of Glasgow, whereby they surrendered their right of alternate presentation.\* In this year Mr. Arthur was paid £21. 2s. as salary.

\* The gift of Hutcheson has long been treated as an ordinary bursary to which the Governors present. The following extract from my Evidence before the Commission of 1876 shows the fate of an attempt to revive his benefaction in the spirit, at least, of the donor's intentions:—"Two or three years ago the Governors of Hutcheson's Hospital in Glasgow applied to Parliament for a measure empowering them to introduce various improvements. They ascertained that one of the two brothers who founded that institution—which is very rich and likely to be richer still—had a great interest in the University Library, and had left provision for a bursar, who was taken bound to make and keep up a catalogue of the University Library. In these circumstances the Governors thought themselves justified in proposing that they should have powers to make a grant to the Librarian, or whoever was charged with the keeping up of the catalogues. Lord Redesdale, in the House of Lords, I understand, took exception to this clause at first, but when the matter was explained, he declared himself perfectly satisfied, and thought it a most legitimate object for the interest of the trustees; but in the House of Commons the Lord Advocate of the day, I was informed, struck out this provision—I shall not say wantonly—but, I must be allowed to say, I think unnecessarily. I am perfectly satisfied that Lord Young would not have done so, if he had been fully aware of the circumstances. It

In the long list of those holding the office under this peculiar tenure perhaps the most prominent names are those of Robert Wodrow, subsequently minister of Eastwood, the well-known Church historian, and James Moore, afterwards Professor of Greek, who held the office from 1741 to 1747. In 1774 the Rev. Archibald Arthur was appointed; and such was the value of his services that he was re-elected by the Council and University, and subsequently invested with the tenure for life. At the beginning of the present century the office was held by Lockhart Muirhead, who became the first Professor of Natural History. In 1823 it is stated that "the Librarian appointed as successor to Dr. Muirhead has a salary of seventy pounds per annum and his assistant fifty pounds yearly." In 1828 the librarian then appointed, the gentle and scholarly William Park (now Dr. Park, *emeritus* minister of Airth), found security for £2,000, although his salary was only £70, raised in 1830 to £85; and in 1835 his brother (the late Dr. John Park, minister of Cadder) was appointed sub-librarian with a salary of £30. The next holder of the office was Nathaniel Jones, appointed about 1845; and he in his turn was succeeded in 1863 by Robert Scott, M.A. On Mr. Scott's resignation in 1865, Mr. Robert B. Spears,

prevented a benefaction to the library which would have come from a legitimate source, and which there was no reason, in my opinion, for striking off.

Was the bill passed without that clause? It was. I understood his consent was almost necessary to its going on, and no doubt in the hurry of business he was not able to look sufficiently into it.

Mr. CAMPBELL—The Hutcheson's Hospital people were quite willing to give the money? Yes. The clause was put in of their own accord. I only learned of it afterwards from their factor, who happens also to be factor for the University."

who had for some time acted as assistant-librarian, was appointed his successor, and discharged the duties of the office during the critical period of the removal of the Library with much ability and efficiency until his early death in 1878, when the present Librarian was promoted to the chief place.

READERS AND RULES.—The first laws bear the date of 1643, and obviously contemplate the use of the books for reading on the spot, the lending of them being dealt with as exceptional. The chief of these—which are models of conciseness—are quoted below.\* The hours of reading were from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4 in winter, in summer also from 7 to 9 a.m.

In 1644 an ordinance "*de ratione commodandi Academiae libros*" sets forth that no slight harm had arisen from indiscriminate lending of books, and ordains that no book be in future lent except to the professors and students *aut aliis spectatae existimationis viris* resident in the city, beyond which the books were not to be taken. In the case of benefactors or others deserving well of the University,

\*"1. Bibliothecam nemo sine Librarii venia intrato.

2. Nemini nisi admisso et jurato legendi jus esto.

3. Nemo librum, nisi Bibliothecario tradente, attingito.

4. Nemini librum efferre liceto sine venia secundum legem hac de re praescriptam aut praescribendam.

5. Nemo notam libris vel atramento vel reflexa charta imponito.

6. Si quis per incuriam librum maculaverit statim Bibliothecario ostendito et pro Bibliothecarii arbitrio damnum praestato, mulctaeque hujus generis ad Bibliothecae usum a Bibliothecario conservantor.

7. Nemo ad lychnum legito vel librum igni admoveto. . . .

10. Submisce secum quisque legito nec inter legendum alios interpellato, et si cui loquendum sit in aurem proximi susurrato.

11. Quem quispiam post introitum nactus fuerit librum si velit in signum datum possideto nec primo possidenti eripere fas esto."

if any such desired *gravem ob rationem* to borrow a book and take it beyond the city, the Librarian may, with the consent of the Principal and Dean, allow him so to borrow it upon his undertaking duly to return it, and his depositing meanwhile the price and a half more of the book as valued by the Librarian. He was not to be allowed to borrow it afresh till after three months. In 1659 a Statute for the remedy of abuses relating to the library requires *inter alia* "that the subscribed catalogue of the books be not henceforth in the Bibliothecarius' custody, but that it lay with other publick records of the house;" that "once in the year the additional books be subscribed in the catalogue and at the same time stamped with the Colledge mark, and that the Bibliothecarius answer for any neglect of this;" and that "each book bought should have written upon it at whose expence it was bought whether publick or any particular donation, and that the Quaestor be answerable for this, who is to see it done in a fair hand, . . . and that with the date he subscribe his name A. B. Quaestor."

In 1712 the laws were revised and amplified, but with various points of difference, among which the following may be noted :—The privilege of reading belongs solely to the *cives Bibliothecae* who subscribe a promise to observe the laws in presence of two Regents; Graduates or persons who have undergone public examination in the University are pronounced *cives gratis*, others only on payment of at least three pounds Scots, except where they should plead poverty, when the payment might be modified to thirty shillings Scots [*solventes triginta, minimum, asses Scoticanos.*] "During the hours of public reading in the Library when the scholars are admitted

into it, the Library-keeper shall show no book to any but what is proper to their present study, and none which may have a bad influence upon their principles or morals." The use of books beyond the Library is given only to those who present a written authority from the Principal or two Professors, and the person so privileged is to pay in advance for a time not exceeding a week if the book is a folio, *denarios sex*, if of less size, *denarios quatuor*, and for a longer period at proportional rates specified; if the book shall have plates or maps, as much again as if it has not. Persons, who are not *academici*, are to pay double rates under the like conditions. If the Librarian lends a book contrary to the rules, he has to pay the value of the book as a fine; twice the value for a second offence, and for a third to be deprived of his office and salary. A list, moreover, is to be drawn up of the more rare and valuable books which are not to be given out except upon the written authority of three Professors; persons receiving such books are to pay larger prescribed rates, and the Librarian to incur correspondingly heavier penalties, if he shall fail to enforce the rule. The books specified as coming under this rule, in the English version of it, show what were then accounted the most important possessions of the library: "such as any volumn of Rymers Foedera, of the Byzantine Writers, of the Philosophical Transactions, of the great English and Dutch Atlas, of Gronovius Greek Antiquities, of the large edition of Pool's Criticks, of the new Paris edition of Athanasius and Hierome, of the Polyglott Bible and Memoirs of the French Academie, or any other hereafter to be condescended upon by the Faculty." Rule III: "In Bibliotheca omnes alii a Professoribus, morem gerunto Bibliothecario" places the Professors in an exceptional position, whatever may have been meant in their view by "*morem gerunto*," and there is a quaint ambiguity in Rule X: "In Bibliotheca nemo

*animi causa ambulato.*" The library was to be open on ordinary days from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4; on Friday from 2 to 4; on Saturday from 10 to 12, except during the vacation in autumn, when it was to be open each Tuesday and Thursday from 11 to 12. For the enforcing of the Rules there were to be "for some time at least two visitations yearly by two of the Masters at each time, and all the books were to be called in the week before the visitation began." The visitation prescribed for the last week of September or first week of October was to be "continued yearly in all time coming."

In April, 1718, the Faculty "considering the great inconvenience of lending the books," discharged the lending of them excepting to members of the Faculty and teachers authorized by them; but "that the students might sustain no prejudice by this new regulation," the Library-keeper was to attend during the winter from 9 a.m. till 12 and from 2 till 4, and from 10th March till the end of June from 10 till 12 and from 2 to 6 (Saturday afternoon only excepted). But in December of the same year it was represented that the regulation made in April "was likely to prove very prejudicial to the students;" and the Faculty therefore "took off the prohibition as to the students altogether and allowed the Library-keeper to lend to the students upon a note from the Principal or their respective Professors such books as are proper for them, providing always that the said students return the books lent within a fourth-night." They dispensed at the same time with the Library-keeper's extraordinary attendance.

Various modifications of the Rules took place in the course of the last and beginning of the present century, on which it is not necessary to dwell beyond

noting the facts, that in the regulations of 1796 the "Established Ministers of Glasgow" are entitled to read; that a fine of twopence per night is imposed for every book kept out more than three weeks; that 3 volumes are allowed to students and 20 to professors; that in the regulations of 1818 the number of volumes allowed to students is reduced to 2; the hours are from 11 to 2 and the days for giving out were Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, those for receiving Tuesday and Thursday—a singular and very inconvenient regulation. The deposit required of students in 1818 was 10s. 6d.; but was raised in 1820 to £1. Upon the appointment of the Commission of 1826 a petition was signed by 26 students complaining of three grievances: (1) that the payment of 7s. and deposit of £1 was especially hard for the poorer students; (2) that from some unknown cause the Deputy-Librarian declared himself unable to give to the students many valuable *modern publications* in science and literature; and (3) that novels and dramatic works in English were prohibited, while they were permitted in foreign or ancient languages. Two students examined in support of the petition alleged that there was no catalogue but one; that they might wait an hour before access to it; and that they could not get "Brewster's Encyclopædia" or the "Edinburgh Review." The Librarian, when examined, stated that the regulations as to penalties were not enforced; that he knew of no limitation to the books borrowed by a Professor; that 9 books borrowed by Professor Davidson in 1801 had not been returned; and that no call of books or examination of the Library had taken place as yet in his time.

In 1832 a memorial was presented by certain students to the Rector, Henry Cockburn, complaining of various grievances as to the library, from which the following is an extract :—

“ The subscription of seven shillings to the public library had been long matter of complaint, in so much as, whilst it is strictly extracted from the gown and theological students, it is evaded by a great majority of the medical and law students, notwithstanding which evasion they have their tickets regularly signed by their respective Professors. If, therefore, it be bounden on every class of students to pay this sum to the library, your memorialists would suggest that measures be taken to procure payment from all, but, if it be a voluntary subscription, your memorialists would then suggest that it be compulsory upon none. They would farther add that, if any students are to be exempted from this payment, the theological students seem to possess a peculiar claim to such exemption, seeing that they annually subscribe seven shillings to the library connected with the Divinity Hall.”

This complaint, which seems very reasonable, was redressed by the Commission of 1858, which imposed an uniform matriculation fee entitling all to the free use of the library.

The library is now administered under ordinances of these Commissioners, which define the several classes of persons entitled to use the library, viz., Professors, their assistants, matriculated students, members of General Council paying 10s. 6d. annually, and persons engaged in special research who are allowed by the Senate to read on payment of a like sum. The present rules of the library are annually printed in the University Calendar. A Committee appointed by the General Council has recently presented a Report, which does not recommend any material modifications, but suggests certain additional facilities which might be afforded to readers.

NUMBER OF READERS.—The number of students entered as subscribing the rules in 1768 was about

100. In 1827, out of 1027 students, 458 availed themselves of the library. The numbers have naturally undergone considerable fluctuations owing to various causes. The extent of its present use appears from the last return of the Librarian, which showed that during the year 1886-87 the number of students who made use of the Reading-room was 1,136, whilst 483 borrowed books from the General Library. The number of other borrowers—Professors, Assistants, Members of General Council and Special readers—amounted to 184. The number of student-readers may seem small in relation to the whole number matriculated. But this may be partly explained by the facts, that many of the younger students in Glasgow take classes without definite professional aims; that many of the others are largely occupied with class work and preparation for examinations, for which they resort to special text-books, which they procure for themselves; and that the Reading-room affords facilities for daily consultation which are largely made use of in the intervals of the classes. It may be added that students of Divinity have a class library of their own, and it is understood that students of Law have access to law-books in town. It has been suggested that the deposit of a pound may act as a hindrance; but it has not of late years been made matter of practical complaint, and it affords the best means of securing the due return of the books.

It may be added that, apart from those entitled to use the library, it has been customary to grant its use (as is fitting in the case of such a national institution) freely for purposes of consultation to persons engaged in research, who send in their names.

**AIMS AND NEEDS.**—From this review it will be apparent that the University Library is composite in its history, character and uses. It has grown partly by gifts, partly by purchase, partly by what one may call miscellaneous aggregation ; its sources of support are partly national, partly academic; and it is destined to meet the wants of various classes of readers, whether consulting or borrowing. The review suggests the following remarks:—

1. A Committee of the General Council, reporting on the library in 1860, “were unanimously of opinion that the integrity of the University Library can only be preserved by its being kept only for consultation, and that it would serve all practical purposes more thoroughly by being confined to this use than if its books were lent.” But few, I think, will be inclined to acquiesce in this view ; and there can be little doubt that it is more in keeping with the circumstances and wants of those chiefly using the library that it should continue to be largely administered as a lending library. The reservation of it for purposes of reference might better preserve the books, but it would vary the conditions and restrict the measure of its usefulness.

2. There can be as little doubt that the Commission of 1858 have rightly defined the primary purpose of the library as that of ministering to the wants of the teaching staff and the students, while they have indicated the other uses to which, consistently with these, it may be applied. It is not to be regarded either as a special preserve for the Professors (as would seem to have been too much the case at an earlier period, for the Commissioners of 1826 state,

in their Report, that "students are understood to be limited both with regard to the number of the books borrowed and the time during which they may be retained ; but in neither of these respects are the Professors under any restraint. Many hundreds of volumes were observed by our Committee of Visitation at Glasgow to have been in the possession of one Professor for a long series of years"), or as a means of indefinitely multiplying the supply of ordinary text-books for the students, or as a book-club maintained at the public expense for the graduates who are near enough to profit by it. It must endeavour to meet the demands of each class of readers, so far as may be consistent with a due regard to the claims of others.

3. It may be assumed that, as all the branches of study pursued in the University may claim to be fairly represented in the library, and the latter would be unworthy of its name, if other subjects of general interest were absent, such as foreign literature, history, and the fine arts, which are not yet provided with Chairs, it must be the aim of the library to be comprehensive ; and whether we look at the matter from the point of view of the Compensation Fund having been granted in lieu of the right to *one copy* of each book, or from that of the several branches of study claiming parity of apportionment, it seems plain that—whatever course may be followed in dealing with the Reading-room—the General Library can only be supplied, as a rule, with one copy of each book. Where the resources are limited, duplication in any one department can only take place at the sacrifice of something needful or desirable in another.

4. Apart from the obvious necessity of keeping

pace with current literature and science, in most branches of which the amount of production is constantly increasing, it is important that steps should be taken to note and supply deficiencies. Some time ago the Senate authorized me to expend annually £100 on making up defects as opportunity should occur, and I have done so to some extent ; but I have been prevented from acting on the power more fully, partly because of the prior urgent need of completing the catalogues, partly because after meeting current demands no means of further purchases were at my disposal. Much might be done at a moderate cost, if judicious use were made of the opportunities offered by the sales of private collections and by the lists of book-stores.

5. A special function of a University Library is, of course, that of providing and keeping up an extensive series of the transactions of learned societies, scientific journals, and other forms of periodical literature, which are indispensable to research, and are otherwise beyond the reach of the ordinary reader. In this field continuity is essential, and extension at the same time is greatly needed. Professor Huxley remarked, when I was giving evidence on this subject before the Commission of 1876, that " scientific periodicals alone are five times as numerous as they were 35 years ago."

6. Under these circumstances it is apparent that the sum of £750, which is the amount expended from year to year on the purchase of books, is altogether inadequate to meet the wants of the library in the present day. It is said that a great English collector of books, on being told that this was the whole sum available for purchase in all

departments, remarked that it might keep up a good *classical* library! The sum has practically remained the same for the last 50 years. In my Evidence above referred to I had no hesitation in saying that I considered a sum of not less than £1,000 necessary.\*

7. It is obvious, however—though I now only learn it for the first time upon looking into the past history of the library—that the library is in a less favourable position, as regards contributions from the General University Fund, than before recent changes. For (leaving out of account the £707, which comes from another source) while the proportion of the matriculation fee of £1, which is now applied to cover the expenses of the staff and binding is simply equivalent to the sum of 7/ formerly paid by the students, there is no grant now corresponding to the sum previously given to the library from the fees on graduation. These were, as stated by the Commissioners of 1826, “£4 16s. 6d. for every degree of D.D. or LL.D., £2 for every degree of M.D., £3 for every degree of C.M., and £3 15s. 6d. for every degree of LL.B.” If an amount corresponding to these payments were now granted to the library, its resources for the purchase of books would

\* To which the following extract is supplementary:—

“*The Chairman*.—The increase you ask for is, I suppose, entirely to enable you to buy more books?—Yes.

Is your staff sufficient?—No; we keep the staff at the lowest level possible. Our expenditure on the staff is at present £506, as compared with £744 in Edinburgh; and I have no reason to think the expenditure in Edinburgh beyond what it ought to be, by any means. In order to pay the librarians at a rate at all adequate to their attainments and services, we should require at least £200 more.

Then your desire would be to have an increase of revenue for the library to the extent of about £500 a year?—Yes.” Report, II. p. 267.

nearly be doubled : and it is to be hoped that the Senate or the new Universities' Commission may, in view of this fact, make a more suitable contribution to meet the needs of the library.

8. Some members of the General Council have lately manifested an interest in the affairs of the library ; and it has occurred to me that it would materially add to its resources, if a larger number of these were to enrol themselves as readers. Assuming that there were 500 graduates sufficiently near to take advantage of the privilege, this would supply £250 additional to the purchasing powers of the library and thereby enhance its value for all concerned.

9. Lastly, I have already referred to the fact, sufficiently striking, that while very large sums of money have been given to the University in recent years for buildings, new Chairs, scholarships, and bursaries, hardly any money benefaction has come to the library. And when I recall the munificent gifts which have been bestowed especially on the University Libraries in the United States, I cannot but hope that there will be found some in this country ready to follow that good example and so render the library more worthy of its place as at once the most important and most permanent of the possessions of the University.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, *1st Sept.*, 1888.

## APPENDIX.

DUPLICATES.—In connection with the rearrangement of the library a large number of volumes (probably about 3,000) were laid aside as duplicates and

entered in a register accordingly. Several of these were of considerable value, others of little. On the formation of the Mitchell Library as a Free Library of reference in Glasgow it was thought that a selection from them might be fitly presented to that institution ; and accordingly about 2,000 volumes selected by its Librarian, Mr. Barrett, were, after being marked and stamped as University duplicates, transferred thither. Under the powers of the late Mr. Euing's will duplicates to the value of upwards of £900 were disposed of, and with the proceeds books of a kindred character, not already possessed by the library, were added to his collection. A good many duplicates have also been given and received in exchange with the University Library of Edinburgh and the Mitchell Library in Glasgow.

#### SPECIMEN OF TITLES.

WEALE (WILLIAM HENRY JAMES).

1888

Bibliographia liturgica.—Catalogus missalium ritus Latini ab anno M.CCCC.LXXV. impressorum.—Collegit W. H. Iacobus Weale. 8° Lond. 1886.

TACITUS (CAIUS CORNELIUS).

P. Cornelii Taciti libri quinque noviter inventi atque cum reliquis eius operibus editi [*per* Philippum Beroaldum]. 2° Romae, 1515.

GRAY (ASA), LL.D., PROF. BOT.

1888

Synoptical flora of North America : the gamopetalae being a second edition of Vol. I. Part II., and Vol. II. Part I., collected. [Smithsonian Miscellaneous collections, xxxi.] 8° Washington, 1888.

## NOTICE OF THE EUING COLLECTION OF BIBLES.

This special collection of Bibles, New Testaments, and portions of Scripture, made during many years by the late Mr. William Euing, was bequeathed by him to the University in 1874, with instructions that it should be accommodated in a separate room. The collection numbers about 2,000 different editions, and comprises versions in nearly 50 languages. Its chief features are its Polyglots, its Greek New Testaments, its Latin Bibles, and above all its English versions. As a library of editions in English of the Holy Scriptures in whole or in part it ranks among the most important of the United Kingdom. The following brief notice of the chief contents of this collection may serve to give some idea of its extent and value.

### ENGLISH VERSIONS.

The entire number of copies of the Bible, New Testament, Psalms, and other portions of Scripture in English amounts to 1,300, of which about 150 are probably duplicates. There are some 600 copies of the Bible, 200 of the New Testament, more than 300 of the Book of Psalms, mostly in metre, and nearly 200 of other portions.

### Bibles in the Chronological Order of the Different Versions.

Wycliffe's Version, edited by Forshall and Madden, 1850.

**Coverdale's Bible.**—The Antwerp folio of 1535, the first Bible in the English language : Nicolson's folio of 1537, the first Bible printed in England : two copies of the second quarto, also by Nicolson, 1550 : and Bagster's reprint of the 1535 edition.

**Matthew's Version.**—The edition of 1537, supposed to have been printed at Antwerp : Raynalde and Hyll's issue of 1549 : Becke's recognition by Daye and Seres in the same year : and the 1551 edition by Nicolas Hyll, nicknamed the Bug Bible.

**Taverner's Recognition.**—The edition by J. Byddell for T. Barthlet, 1539 : and Becke's revision (called Matthew's translation on the title page), printed by John Daye in 1551.

**Great Bible.**—The Cromwell issue of 1539 : the reprint by R. Redman and T. Petyt in 1540 : the Cranmer issues of April, July, and November, 1540, and of May, November (2 copies), and December, 1541 : the folios of 1549, 1553, 1562, and the Rouen edition of 1566 : the quartos of 1550, 1552, 1553, 1560, and two copies of 1569.

**Genevan Version.**—Of the 120 editions of the whole Bible in this version supposed to have been issued from the press, 56 are in the collection, including the first in 1560 : the Whig Bible of 1562 : two copies of the Bassandyne Bible, 1579 : two editions in quarto of 1589 : six varieties dated 1599, besides a copy having the usual imprint, "London, 1599," on the title, and in the colophon, "Amsterdam, 1633" : the second Bible printed in Scotland, 1610 : the Amsterdam folio of 1644, the last issue of the Breeches Bible : and the folio of 1775, which, although it has "aprons" in Gen. iii. 7, is in all other respects the Genevan version.

**Bishops' Bible.**—Eleven editions of this revision in folio are present, beginning with the first in 1568, and ending with that of 1602. Of the Dotted Bible there are two copies. There are also five editions in quarto from the first issued in 1569 to the last in 1584—making in all 16 of the 26 known editions.

**Douay Version.**—The first edition by L. Kellam, Doway, 1609: the rare Rouen edition, 1635: Challoner's revision, the first edition of the text at present in use, 1750: the Dublin edition, 1791: the Edinburgh edition, 1796: the first American edition, Philadelphia, 1805: the Dublin issue of 1815 with the misprint in 1 Corinthians, i. 25, "the wickedness of God is stronger than man": and 21 other editions.

**Authorized Version.**—The number of editions of the whole Bible of this version in the collection is about 420. The great black letter folios, in which form it first appeared, are well represented. There are three varieties of the issue of 1611, and copies of the editions of 1613, 1617, 1634, and, the last of all, 1640. The early folios in Roman letter include the first in 1616: the scarce London edition of 1629: the Cambridge one of the same year supposed to be the first Bible printed at that seat of learning: Barker's folio of 1633: and the Cambridge issue of 1638, which is said to be "perhaps the finest Bible ever issued at Cambridge," it remained the standard edition till 1769 and was the first in which appears the perversion, ascribed to the Puritans, of Acts vi. 3: "Whom *ye* may appoint" instead of "we." Mention may also be made of some later folios, such as the first Oxford issue, 1680: Bishop Lloyd's edition, 1701: the last folio printed by the representatives of Christopher Barker, 1709: the first Bible printed in Ireland, 1714: two varieties (one on large paper) of the Vinegar Bible, 1717: the Cambridge issue of 1762, of which it is said that all but six copies were destroyed by fire: the Baskervilles of 1763, 1769, 1772: and the very scarce folio, edited by Dr. Blayney, 1769. The black letter quartos are represented by the editions of 1612 (apparently unknown to bibliographers), 1613, 1619, 1620, 1625, 1628, two in 1630 (one at London and the other at Cambridge), 1632, 1634, 1637, and 1639. After 1640 the issue of black letter quartos as well as of folios ceased. Among the quartos in the common letter are the first

edition, 1612, and the editions of 1613, 1614, 1616, 1619, and 1620: three copies of the imitation Genevan Bible published by the Company of Stationers in 1649: the first Bible printed at Oxford, 1675: the Blayney quarto, 1769: and Crutwell's Bible of 1785 with the 3rd Book of Maccabees which had not appeared since 1551. Of the smaller sizes notice may be taken of the first octavo, 1612: the duodecimos of 1619, 1627, and 1628: the Wicked Bible of 1631, of which only six copies are known: the rare issue of 1639: the very scarce edition, with the coarse woodcut first title, by Field, 1653: the small duodecimo of the same year and printer, with the first four Psalms on one page, which has been described as "the genuine edition containing the most and the worst errors": the scarce issue by J. Flesher of 1657: the Bible in shorthand by W. Addy, 1687: the Belfast edition by D. Blow, 1765: the volume published by J. Moore & Co., 1774, printed with notes, so as to evade the patent, but placed so near the foot of the page as to be easily cut off by the binder: Pasham's edition, 1776: two copies of the Immaculate Bible of 1811, one on large paper, which according to Dibdin "is a more beautiful book than the vaunted diamond letter Bible of Richelieu."

Of the editions printed in Scotland before 1800 there are only 34 specimens, including the first in 1633, which is however without the engravings. Two are printed by R. Young, 1637 and 1638: one by Evan Tyler, 1649: four by Anderson and his heirs, including the edition of 1676, a fine copy of which at a recent sale brought £63: five by J. Watson, amongst which is the folio of 1722, said to be "perhaps the finest book ever printed in Scotland": one by J. Baskett, two by R. Freebairn, two by R. Watkins, two by A. Watkins, nine by A. Kincaid, and three by M. & C. Kerr, all published in Edinburgh. Of those printed elsewhere, there are only two, a Dundee Bible of 1763 and a Glasgow one of 1765.

There are 14 copies on large paper and at least 23

embellished with engravings. Among the latter may be mentioned an octavo in 1637 with 191 plates : the large Cambridge folio with "sculpts" by Ogilby, 1660, "an unrivalled specimen of the press of the time" : the Oxford folio with 350 engravings by Sturt, 1727 : the Bible, in large paper, by Baskett, in 1738, with nearly 300 plates : a large paper copy of the edition with engravings by J. Fittler, 1795 : Heptinstall's Bible of the same year : and the Duke of Sussex's copy of Macklin's Bible, described as "one of the most splendid specimens of printing and artistic decoration." It was published at £92, and may now be had for as many shillings.

Of Bibles of the Authorized version printed abroad there are at least a dozen ; but, as these frequently bear the imprint of London firms, they are not easily detected and may possibly be more numerous.

**Versions** of later date than the Authorized are represented by Anthony Purver's translation, 1764 : Dr. Geddes' translation, 1792 : Macrae's Bible, translated after the Eastern manner, 1799, and two editions of the same printed at Glasgow in 1815 : Thompson's translation, 1800—this is the first translation from the Septuagint into English and is said to be very scarce : Boothroyd's Improved version, 1824 : A new American translation, Philadelphia, 1842 : Brenton's Septuagint version translated into English, 1844 : and eight others, mostly of more recent years.

#### **New Testaments in the Order of Date of the Different Versions.**

**Wycliffe's Version.**—An edition in folio, edited by J. Lewis, London, 1731 : the quarto edition by H. H. Baber, 1810 : the edition printed from a contemporary MS., Chiswick, 1848, and another issue of this edition, London, 1858.

**Tyndale's Version.**—The "Mole" edition and two copies of the "Blank-stone" edition of the quarto New Tes-

tament printed at Antwerp (?) in 1536: the quartos with the Latin of Erasmus printed by Redman in 1538, and by Powell in 1548: three quartos by R. Jugge, 1552, 1553, and 1566: a duodecimo without name of printer or place, 1549: Daye and Seres, issue of 1550, of which no perfect copy is known: the edition with Erasmus' Latin translation by T. Gaultier also in 1550: and a fragment (the Gospels only) of a small sized edition by R. Jugge, 1661. Of reprints there are Arber's facsimile of the 1525 fragment and Offor's, Dabney's and Fry's reissues of the edition of 1526.

**Coverdale's Version.**—The first and second editions issued by Nicolson, both in quarto, in 1538: and the octavo corrected by Coverdale himself and printed in the same year at Paris by F. Regnault. There is also a translation of the Paraphrase of Erasmus, mostly by Udall and Coverdale, published in folio by E. Whitchurch in 1548-9, and a copy of the reissue in 1551-2.

**Matthew's Version** is represented by one issue only, that of R. Redman in 1538.

**Whittingham's Version** printed at Geneva by Conrad Badius in 1557, with two copies of the exact reprint by Bagster in 1842.

**Tomson's Genevan Version.**—The first edition, 1576: the London editions of 1578, 1579, 1583, 1596 (3 copies): and two copies of the Dort edition of 1603.

**Rhemes Version.**—The first edition, 1582: Fulke's editions with the Bishops' version and a confutation, 1589, 1617, 1633: the editions of 1600, 1621, 1633: the first folio edition, 1738: Dr. Challoner's revision, 1749: and about eighteen later issues.

**Authorized Version.**—This version is represented by about 90 editions, among which the following may be noticed. The first quarto New Testament, 1612: a small duodecimo by R. Barker, dated 1615, extremely rare, not in the British Museum (?) or in the late Mr. Fry's collection: the scarce edition of 1616, with the text in paragraphs: an octavo, without name of printer

or place, 1621, not in Loftie's "Century of Bibles": a duodecimo of 1623: a quarto and duodecimo in black letter of 1631: the small and scarce black letter of 1637: the editions of 1638, 1640, 1642, 1646, 1649: two copies of the scarce edition by R. Daniel, 1653: Tyler's issue, printed in italics, with the Latin version of Beza in parallel columns, 1659: the scarce quarto, with annotations by S. Clark, 1683: the New Testament portion of Parker and Guy's folio Bible, 1685, with 60 plates by Vischer inserted: the edition with Baxter's paraphrase and notes, of the same year: an Oxford issue of 1700 not mentioned in Loftie: an edition printed at Dublin in 1761: and Darton & Harvey's New Testament, with short notes, 1792, which was suppressed as an attempt to evade the patent. Of Scottish editions before 1800 there are but 13 specimens. A unique fragment of an Aberdeen issue printed by Raban in 1631. Two editions by R. Young, 1633 and 1635, one by A. Anderson, 1675: three of later date, 1727, 1778, and (the Pronouncing Testament), 1796, all at Edinburgh. The New Testament by R. Sanders, 1666, the first Scripture with a Glasgow imprint and the only copy known: the second issue, 1670 and another by the same printer in 1691: two published in the same city in 1748 and 1756 and a duodecimo in black letter dated 1679, without name of printer or place, but supposed to be a Glasgow edition and very scarce.

**Versions** subsequent to the Authorized translation are represented, to the number of about 30, including two editions of the Roman Catholic New Testament, by C. Nary, in 1718 and 1719: Wetham's translation from the Latin Vulgate, 1730: Father Simon's version, from the French by W. Webster in the same year: Whiston's Primitive New Testament, 1745: Doddridge's Paraphrase, revised edition, 1765: Harwood's Liberal translation, 1768: the New Covenant, from the Greek by J. Worsley, 1770: Gilpin's Free paraphrase, 1790: three edition

of Wakefield's translation, 1791, 1795, and 1820: the version by T. Haweis, 1795: Archbishop Newcome's revision, 1796: the Unitarian New Testament on the basis of Newcome's, fourth edition, 1817. Also versions by Scarlett, Evanson, Williams, Thomson, Greaves, Dickenson, Granville Penn, Campbell, Taylor, Sharpe, Heinfetter and others.

#### POLYGLOTS.

The first Polyglot Bible, the Complutensian, printed at Alcala at the expense of Cardinal Ximenes during the years 1502-17—this is a fine specimen of the most complete form of the work with the Greek preface before Paul's Epistles: the New Testament portion of the Antwerp Polyglot, 1571: Wolder's Bible in Greek, Latin, and German, Hamburg, 1596: Hutter's Polyglot, the Old Testament in six languages and the New Testament in twelve, Nuremberg, 1599: the Paris Polyglot, edited by G. Michel Le Jay and published by A. Vitré, 1645, this is typographically the finest of the polyglots and contains the first printed edition of the Samaritan Pentateuch: the *Biblia sacra quadrilingua* or Leipsic Polyglot, 1750: Bagster's Polyglot, 1831: Stier and Theile's Polyglotten Bibel, 1849-55: the first Polyglot Psalter, edited by A. Justinianus, and printed at Geneva in 1516, remarkable for the note on the 19th Psalm relating to Columbus: Isaiah in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, printed at Basle without date: two copies of the triglot New Testament edited by Tremellius, 1569: the Syriac, Greek, and Latin Testament issued by Benenatus at Paris in 1584: Hutter's Harmonic New Testament, 1602: a New Testament in French, Greek, and Latin with the imprint of G. Migeot, Mons, 1673, and another in French, English, and Dutch, printed at Amsterdam, 1684.

#### GREEK TEXT.

The editions of the Greek Scriptures in whole and in parts number nearly 250. About 25 of these are **Bibles**,

including the Aldine edition, 1518, in which the text of the Septuagint was first published: the scarce issue of Cephalaeus, 1524-6: Melancthon's Bible, 1545: the Bible in Greek and Latin published by Brylinger, 1550: the first edition of the Vatican MS., Rome, 1586: the Frankfort edition, based on the Aldine text, by Francis Junius (?), 1597: the Greek and Latin Bible printed by Chappelet, Paris, 1628: Roger Daniel's quarto edition, London, 1653: the Cambridge edition of 1665: the Alexandrine text edited by Dr. Grabe, 1707-20, and Breitinger's reissue, 1730-32: the edition by Lambert Bos, 1709: Holmes and Parson's edition, 1798-1827: Cardinal Mai's edition of the Vatican Codex, 1857: and Tischendorf's Sinaitic Codex, 1862.

The **Greek Testaments** number about 180, of which the following are among the more important:—The first printed Greek Testament, 1514, being a separate copy of the fifth volume of the Complutensian Polyglot: the editions of Erasmus of 1516, 1519, 1522, 1535, 1539, 1541, and 1705: two copies (one on large paper) of the rare edition of Gerbelius, 1521: the edition of Cephalaeus, 1524: the three editions printed by Bebelius at Basle, 1524, 1531, 1535: the fine and rare edition of Simon de Colines, Paris, 1534: two copies (one imperfect) of the issue of Valderus, 1536, the smallest edition of its time and rare in a complete state: the Venice edition by Ant. de Sabio, 1538, of which Reuss says that he could not find a single copy in all Germany: two Basle editions issued by T. Platter, 1538 and 1543; Brylinger's editions of 1541, 1550, and 1558: the "O mirificam" editions, 1546 and 1549, printed by Robert Stephens: the editions of 1550 and 1551 by the same printer, the former famous for its text, which was held in as great esteem "as if an apostle had been its compositor," and the latter as being the first which was divided into verses; the Paris issues of R. Stephens the younger, 1568 and 1569, and the Geneva issue of H. Stephens, 1587: Froschover's editions of 1547, 1559, 1566, printed at Zurich: two Paris editions of 1549, the one printed by J. Dupuis, the other by P. Haultin: the rare edition of J. Oporin,

Basle, 1552: J. Crespin's first edition, 1553, and the Greek and Latin one by S. Crespin, 1622; the Lyons edition by J. de Tournes, 1559: Beza's folio text of 1565, 1582, 1589, 1598, and the octavo editions of 1565, 1590, and 1611: Flacius' edition printed at Basle, 1570: the Antwerp editions of 1574 and 1583 printed by Chr. Plantin, the first a volume of great rarity: the Geneva edition by E. Vignon, 1574, which is so scarce that Reuss knew of only one copy: the curious London edition of 1592: the edition published by T. Rihel in Strasburg about 1596, the only Greek Testament of the sixteenth century without a date: the editions by P. de la Rouviere of 1609, 1619, 1620: the Elzevir editions of 1624, 1633, 1641, 1670 and 1678: the edition by J. Jannon, Sedan, 1628, one of the smallest and of uncommon rarity: the Amsterdam edition by J. Blaeu, 1633: the rare New Testament in ancient and modern Greek, Geneva, 1638: the finely printed Mazarine edition, Paris, 1642: the scarce editions of S. de Courcelles, 1658 and 1675: Hoole's edition, London, 1664: the Oxford issue, superintended by Bishop Fell, 1675: two copies of the Cambridge issue of 1700: a large paper copy of Gregory's edition, Oxford, 1703: Mill's edition, 1707: the very rare Paris issue by Emery, 1715: the Glasgow editions of 1750 (two copies), 1759, 1817, 1822, 1832, 1836: the curious and rare edition by Goldhagen, 1753: the quarto and octavo issues printed by Baskerville in 1763: and the editions of Mace, Wetstein, Bengel, Bowyer, Harwood, Alter, Griesbach, Matthaei, Knapp, Scholz, Bloomfield, Tischendorf and others.

#### LATIN VERSIONS.

There are about 190 copies of the Bible, New Testament, Psalms and other portions in Latin, of which perhaps 12 or 15 are duplicates. The editions of the **Vulgate Bible** number over 70, and include the following printed in the fifteenth century:—the edition by H. Eggestein at Strasburg, about 1468, which, however, wants the first volume: Sweynheim and Pannartz' edition, 1471, the second Bible with a date

and the first printed at Rome: the first Koberger Bible, 1475, and another by the same printer in 1478: a Nuremberg Bible by Frisner and Sensenschmid in 1475, of which only about 10 copies are known: an edition without name of place or printer but supposed to be also by Sensenschmid, 1476: two copies of the first Bible printed at Venice, 1475: Reynsburch and Raynaldus de Novimagio's edition, Venice, 1478: a quarto by Franciscus de Hailbrun, 1480: a folio in 1483, and a quarto in 1484 by Herbolt de Selgenstadt, and an edition by Simon Bevilaqua in 1498, all at Venice: the first edition of the "*Fontibus ex Graecis*" Bibles, 1479, and another in 1489: Conrad von Homburg's Cologne edition, 1479: the large Bible with the glosses of Strabo and Anselm, supposed to be printed at Strasburg by Adolph Rusch, 1478 to 1480: an edition without name of place or printer, 1489: the first octavo Bible, and probably the first book issued by Froben, Basle, 1491: and two French editions, one published at Lyons by Matthew Hus in 1491, and the other at Paris by Fradin and Pivart, 1497.

Some of the later editions may also be mentioned, such as the octavo by Paganinus de Paganinis, Venice, 1501: an edition by T. Kerver, Paris, 1504, and another by his widow in 1526: the Bible of J. Petri von Langendorff, Basle, 1509: the editions of 1511, 1519, 1557, and 1572 from the Giunta press at Venice: specimens of the Lyons printers, Sacon, Mareschal, Marion and Crespin: a quarto in 1527 and an octavo in 1527-29 (evidently made up of two editions) by J. Petrejus, the best Nuremberg printer of his time: the first Bible printed by Robert Stephens, 1528, and the editions of 1532, 1540, and 1545: the first edition of the Benedictine Bible, 1541, and another in 1558: the rare and finely printed edition by S. Gryphius, Lyons, 1550: two editions by J. de Tournes, Lyons, 1558 and 1569: an octavo and a duodecimo issued by Chr. Plantin in 1567, and another edition by the same printer in 1584: the rare Salamanca edition of the same year: and the Clementine Bibles of 1592 and 1598.

The Latin versions other than the Vulgate are represented by the translation of the Septuagint printed by

Cratander, Basle, 1526: **Pagninus'** version, Lyons, 1528, and another edition with Beza's Latin Testament, Basle, 1564: the first edition of the **Zurich Bible**, printed by Froschover, 1543, and another by the same printer in 1544: the **ancient version** collected from the Fathers and restored by Flaminius Nobilius, 1578: three editions of **Castalio's** translation, 1551, 1573, and 1697: the version of **Tremellius** and **Junius** of which there are ten editions, beginning with that of 1580: and the translations of Schmidt, Houbigant, Dathe, and De Vais.

There are nine editions of the **Vulgate** version of the **New Testament**, including one, with woodcuts, by F. Gryphius, Paris, 1537: another at the same place edited by J. Benoit, 1543: the issue by S. Gryphius, Lyons, 1543, and another, with illustrations, by his heirs in 1558: an edition by F. Stephens, 1567, and two specimens of the Barbou press, 1767 and 1785. The **New Testament of Erasmus** is represented by Froben's edition of 1523: two issued by Froschover, 1535 and 1541, and a Paris edition, in 1540. Of **Beza's** translation there is the London edition by Vautrollier in 1574, and two others. There are three editions of **Castalio's** **New Testament**, including one published at Glasgow in 1758. Besides these may be mentioned a translation by Deloenus, printed by J. Mayler, London, 1540: and a paraphrase in hexameters by J. Bridges, Bishop of Oxford, 1604.

#### FRENCH VERSIONS.

The Bibles, New Testaments, and Psalm Books in French number over 90. Of the editions of the **Bible** 23 belong to the sixteenth century, and are all more or less rare. These include four editions of "**La Bible Historiée**," two of which are printed at Paris by Ant. Verard the younger—one without date and the other dated 1517—another at Lyons, published by P. Bailly in 1521, all in folio, and the fourth, a duodecimo, by the widow of F. Regnault, Paris, 1543-4: the third edition of the **Le Fèvre's Bible** by Martin Lempereur, Antwerp, 1534, and another at the same place by A. de la Haye in 1541: a folio edition of the Olivetan

version by J. Crespin, Neuchatel, 1551, and a duodecimo by the same printer in 1554: an edition printed at Geneva (?), the Old Testament by A. Cercia, and the New by R. Houdouyn, 1555: Chateillon's Bible of the same year at Basle by J. Hervagen, said to be very rare: a folio, without name of place, by Jaquy, Davodeau, and Bourgeois, 1560: an octavo, also without name of place, by E. Anastase, 1562: four editions printed at Geneva, two of which are by F. Perrin, 1564 and 1567, one by J. Bonnefoy, 1566, and another by F. Estienne, 1567: an edition by H. Estienne, Paris, 1565: one of the same date at Lyons by S. Honorati: a French and Latin folio by J. Bourgeois, 1568: and two examples, differing in form, of an edition published at Geneva in 1588. A few of the later editions may also be noticed, as—the Louvain Bible by Richer and Chevalier, Paris, 1621: two copies of the Sedan edition, with very small type, by J. Jannon, 1633: the Huguenot Bible, supposed to have been issued at Sedan, but with the imprint of Charenton, 1652: a Leyden edition by P. de Croy, 1665: the folio Bible (on large paper), edited by S. and H. Des Marets, Amsterdam, 1669—described by Dibdin as the "masterpiece of the Elzevirs": a large paper copy of the edition revised by David Martin, Amsterdam, 1707: Osterwald's revision of the Genevan Bible, 1724: Le Gros' translation, Cologne, 1739: two copies of the New version by Chas. Le Cene, 1741: and a large paper copy of De Sacy's Bible, with 300 engravings (12 vols. in quarto), 1789.

Among the French **New Testaments** are the following:—the rare edition of Le Fèvre's version issued by G. du Mont, Antwerp, 1540: the Genevan translation, with woodcuts, Lyons, 1558: Marlorat's New Testament, by F. Jaquy, Geneva, 1563: an edition of the same place and date, by J. Crespin: editions printed by F. Estienne, 1568, S. Honorati, 1570, G. Migeot, 1572 and 1666, E. Vignon's heirs, 1592, and J. and D. Steucker, 1664: the first edition of the Port Royal translation by G. Migeot, Mons (Elzevir, Leyden), 1667, and three other editions with the same imprint, 1668, 1688, 1710: three bearing to have been printed

at Charenton, 1658, 1672, 1678: Simon's version, Trevoux, 1702: Quesnel's New Testament, Amsterdam, 1736: and a large paper copy, uncut, of De Sacy's edition, with the Latin version, illustrated by Moreau the younger and printed by Didot, 1793, having the "epistle to the National Assembly," of which it is said only 18 copies were printed.

#### VERSIONS IN OTHER LANGUAGES.

Among the translations in the remaining languages represented in the collection, the following may be mentioned:—the very rare first edition of the Gospels in **Anglo-Saxon**, edited by John Foxe, 1571 (with the dedication to Queen Elizabeth): Duvoisin's **Basque Bible**, published by Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte, 1859-65, now entirely out of print: the **Bohemian Bible** of 1596: the Old Testament in **Dutch**, Amsterdam, 1527, besides other 13 Bibles and New Testaments in that language: the **Flemish Bible**, 1565: the first edition of the Old Testament in **Gaelic**, 1783-1801, and the first edition of the New, 1767, both of which are scarce.

**German.**—The very rare first edition of Luther's Bible in Low Saxon, beautifully printed, with 81 fine woodcuts by Altdorffer, Lubeck, 1533, and another edition, printed at Wittemberg in 1557-61: the first edition of the whole Bible in Luther's translation, 1534, (vol. ii. only), and several later editions: a folio New Testament printed by Adam Petri, Basle, 1523: two editions translated by Emser, one in octavo in 1528, and the other in folio in 1529: the rare edition of the New Testament, in German and Latin, issued by Froschover, Zurich, 1535: and the first edition of the Pentateuch, translated by Luther, 1523.

**Icelandic.**—The first Bible printed in this language, Holum, 1584, a volume of great rarity: the second edition, at the same place, 1644, and the third in 1728, besides four others. The "excessively rare" first edition of the New Testament, 1540: and the scarce edition published at Holum, 1609.

**Irish.**—The first edition of Dr. Bedell's Old Testament,

1685 : the second edition, printed in Roman characters, London, 1690 : O'Donnel's New Testament, London, 1681, and four others.

**Italian.**—The revised edition of Brucioli's Bible, Geneva 1562 : the first edition of Diodati's translation, 1607, and the second edition, 1641 : D'Erberg's revision of Diodati's version, Nuremberg, 1711 : an edition of the New Testament, Lyons, 1550 : an Italian and French New Testament, 1555, and a Latin and Italian edition, 1558 : an edition issued by Pineroli, 1576 : another at Geneva, 1596 : and the first edition of Diodati's New Testament, 1608.

The **Magyar** Protestant Bible, issued at Oppenheim in 1612 : and another at Utrecht in 1794 : two **Negro-English** New Testaments, the one published in 1829 and the other in 1846.

**Romansh.**—The rare first edition of the Engadine Bible, 1679 : the second edition, 1743 : and the first edition of the version in the Ladinish dialect, 1718.

**Spanish.**—The "excessively rare" Ferrara Old Testament or Bible of the Jews, 1553, and the reprint by J. Athias, Amsterdam, 1661 : the first edition of the Bear's Bible, 1569, and the reprint of 1622 : Cypriano de Valera's revision, Amsterdam, 1602 : the original issue of Enzinas' translation of the New Testament, 1543—very rare, as it was immediately suppressed : and the scarce London edition of the New Testament of Cassiodoro de Reyna, 1596.

The first edition of the standard **Welsh** Bible, 1620 : the editions of 1630, 1689, 1690, and four others of later date : and finally, the very rare **Wendish** or Vandalic Bible, Wittemberg, 1584.

**Hebrew Texts.**—The first edition with Munster's Latin version, Basle, 1534-5 : the second edition of Munster's Bible, also at Basle, 1546—this Bible has the signature of John Knox on reverse of title page : the edition with the Latin translation of Pagninus, Antwerp, 1584, and another, printed at Geneva, 1609 : Leusden's edition, Amsterdam, 1667 : and the New Testament by W. Robertson, London,

1661—of this it is said that the greater portion of the issue was destroyed by the fire of London.

---

In the foregoing notes no mention has been made of the Psalm Books, for these, being for the most part in metre, fall to be treated (on some future occasion) in connection with the Hymnals and other Service books, of which there are a very large number in the Collection.







1861  
CANCELLED  
CANCELLED  
12/28/89

B 8690.1.10  
The Glasgow university library:  
Widener Library 004645561



3 2044 080 332 703